BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF MATTHEW STACH, MORAVIAN MISSIONARY IN GREENLAND. [Continued from page 141, Recorder.]

Outward Difficulties of the Mission.

The Brethren continued to suffer great extremities, in the early years of the Mission, for want of They were often driven to allay the cravngs of hunger with shell fish and sea-weed: they ad recourse even to the remnants of tallow canles, and thought themselves happy when they could procure some train oil to mix up with their scanty morsel of oatmeal. The severity of their trials, at the end of 1735, may be judged of by the following statement ;-

Before the departure of the ship, they were essed by every one to take their passage in it to Carope; and to return, if possible, the next year. Even the Greenlanders, who seldom trouble themselves with reflection, wondered much what could induce the Brethren to remain among them. Their resolute perseverance only excited the contempt of these savages; who knew no other estimate of a person's value, than his wealth and his ability to give much away. 'Your countrymen,' they would say, are worthless people, for they have sent you nothing; and you are not wise if you do

not return." " Their difficulties, and the gracious care of God over them, are seen in the following passage ;-

"Meanwhile God cared for their necessities. Among the rest, the boatmen found a dead white whale, and shared it with the brethren. On another occasion, after they had eaten nothing but shell-fish for five days, a Greenlander left them a porpoise, taken from the belly of its dam, which was enough for a meal. Once, after an unsuccessful chase, they were forced by a contrary wind, upon a desolate island, and obliged to lodge there all night : here they espied an eagle sitting on the nest, and shot it. After some trouble, they got at the nest, and in it found four large eggs, esides the bird, which weighed twelve pounds it also supplied them with a quantity of quills, an article of which they were much in want. In all their external distresses, the examples of Elijah and Elisha afforded them the most emphatical

Unfavorable state of the Natives.

The ingratitude and cruelty of the Natives to the Missionaries, greatly aggravated their suffer-Crantz says-

When the savages perceived their necessitous condition, they not only raised the price of their wares, but most of them, especially such as had received the greatest benefits from the Brethrea, would sell them nothing on any terms."

He adds soon after-"The scarcity of food increased as the winter advanced; and very little was to be procured from the Greenlanders, who could not be prevailed upon to curtail the luxury of their dancing feasts. On one such occasion, the Brethren witnessed the consumption of eleven seals; yet the most earnest entreaties could not prevail upon the disgusting revellers to part with a single morsel." To these acts of cruelty, were added perverse opposition, insults, and mockeries. The spirit

"The Greenlanders sometimes had not time to listen, on account of their business, or a dancingmatch: at other times they would hear nothing but news-and told the Brethren that they had heard enough already of spiritual things from able At the same time they were not only slatile and trifling under instruction, but, in case the Brethren stopped more than one night in their louses, used all possible means to entice them to mformity with their dissolute practices: and as se did not succeed, but the Brethren maintained their serious deportment, they endeavourto tire them out, by mocking their singing, mading, and praying, with all kinds of ridiculous minickry, or by accompanying their devotional energises with drums. They also took occasion from their outward poverty, to ridicule them with all manner of cutting sarcasms, which the Brethten had by this time learned to understand-and if the latter replied that they did not stay in enland for the sake of outward advantages, good eating or drinking, they retorted with a

We know very well that you yourselves are ignorant, and have learned your lesson of others." "The Brethren bore these rude mockeries with animity. But when the savages perceived hat they could effect nothing in this way, they becan to insult and abuse the persons of the Missionand and abuse the persons for sport bok their things and shattered them to piecesand tried to spoil their boat, or drive it out to sea. One night, the Brethren heard a noise on the outas pulling its curtains, which were fastened th pins. On going out, they beheld a company eenlanders collected about the tent, some o whom had naked knives in their hands, and could not be driven off till threatened with fire-The Brethren supposed at that time, that they came only to cut their tent skins to pieces; some years, after, when a number of Greennders in these parts were converted, they were rmed that a conspiracy had been set on foot inst their lives, in hopes that the other Euroans would not revenge the death of such poor,

Five long years of continued toil and hardp had passed away without any appearance of sa; and it had already come to the knowge of the Brethren, that their unproductive lawere a subject of ridicule to many persons in native country.

The present prospect was indeed dreary and The Greenlanders who came from ance were ignorant and stupid, and the litwhich they could hear in a short visit, was effaced by the hurry of a migratory life. In who resided at Ball's river, the only change ould be perceived was for the worse. They fired and disgusted, and hardened against 10th. They resolved to lend their hearing ger, except for a bribe. To any kind of hey listened with delight; and could bear interesting Scripture narratives, and acof miracles; but as soon as the Missionaegan to discourse on the nature and attri-God, the fall and corruption of the soul, Wrath against sin, the necessity of an atoneat, faith and grace, the sanctification of the adered creature, and eternal happiness or misbey grew sleepy, answered every question Yes," and slunk away one by one; of hey showed open marks of displeasure, and to talk of seal-catching; or they pleaded incapacity of understanding the truths prothen we will believe on him and obey You represent him as too high and incom--how shall we arrive at him? or can he trouble himself about us? We have

invoked him when faint and hungry, and were not heard. What you say of him cannot be true; or, if you know him better than we, pray for us; and procure for us a sufficiency of foo sound body, and a dry house; that is all we want. Our soul is healthy already: you are of a different race from us; people in your country may have diseased souls, and from the instances we

see of them, we can believe, that for them a physician of souls may be necessary. Your heaven and your spiritual joys and felicities, may be good enough for you, but they would be too tedi-ous for us. We must have seals, fishes and birds. Our souls can no more subsist without them than our bodies; we shall not find these in your paradise, which we will, therefore, leave to you and the worthless part of our countrymen; but, as for us, we will go down to Torngarsuk-there we shall find a superfluity of all things, and enjoy

"By such arguments did they endeavour to ward off every thing that was calculated to make an impression on their hearts—not sparing, unless they were checked, the most sacred mysteries of religion, in mockery too profane to be repeated; for the most stupid Greenlander can misuse his understanding, as well as his superiors in intellect."

them without trouble.

Matthew Stach's account of a residence of a month among the natives to the southward, is a lively representation of the painful circumstances under which he and his brethren were called to

"My hosts are extremely changeable in their conduct-sometimes friendly, sometimes morose At first, I conversed much with them, and occasionally read them a passage from the New Testament; but now their desire of hearing is gone. I have told them the reason why the Son of God was obliged to die; but they only desire me to go out with them, and call upon God's Son to give them seals, because they are in want.

"All I say to them of divine things is made matter of chit-chat and laughter: on the contrary, they extol their angekoks, who can vanish out of sight, glide along an invisible rope to heaven and hell, and rescue the incarcerated seals from the infernal demon: when I point out the absurdity of these tales, they angrily bid me hold my peace, and turn their backs upon me. At other times, they will tell me that they believe all I say, and would have me to stay longer with them, and learn their language, that I may tell them more: but these fits of good will are very

"On one occasion, they danced two whole nights successively. I believe there were one hundred and fifty people assembled together in the house; some of them tried every thing to vex me; and they drummed and bellowed so horribly during the dancing, that my cars ached. The next day it rained violently; then they begged me to pray to the Son of God, because he was Almighty, to send them good weather, that the rain might not penetrate through the roof. I told them there was no necessity to pray for that, as they might prevent the inconvenience hy spreading their tent skins upon the roof: they should rather pray to God, to be gracious to their souls. They scouted my advice and said they understood nothing about it, nor did they need it; though for myself, per haps, it might be very good: and, in general they speak contemptuously and spitefully of all that they have heard and professed to believe. They frequently ask questions, which sound very foolish and yet involve sarcasms on Christian Truths. My soul is often in a flame when they mock my

"However, the children all love me, and run after me; sometimes I call them together, with them, and ask them questions. They listen with pleasure ; but it is difficult to keep up their attention; and as soon as some new object catches their eye, away they run after it.

"As I was one day reading to a Greenlander, there occurred the words, "We should despise earthly things:" he immediately said, " Why so?" I informed him that God had created mankind, not only for this earthly life, but for an everlasting state of existence; and that it was the unhappy effect of the Fall, that men concerned them selves solely for the body, careless of the imperishable soul, and of that doom which awaits them, when Christ shall come to judge the world, and shall conduct those who believe to heaven, but shall consign the wicked and unbelieving to fire unquenchable. The Greenlander replied, " If the Son of God be such a terrible being, I do not wish to go to heaven." I asked him, if he would go to bell-fire? He answered, No: he would not go thither either, but would stay here upon earth, When I represented to him that no man can stay forever upon earth, but all must die and remove to a good or a bad place, he mused awhile, and then said, he did not know that, nor did he like to hear any more about it-he must go a fishing; his wife had no provisions; and he had no ears for such incomprehensible things."

Faith and Patience of the Brethren.

Crantz thus speaks of the Missionaries at th

close of 1735, and the beginning of 1736:-"The Brethren were sometimes oppressed by an unusual gloom, when in the company of the unbelieving Natives; being made painfully sensi ble of the thickness of that darkness, which co vered their hearts and minds : but they adhered to the Word of Promise, and believed that their heavenly Father would never forsake them .-We commit our ways to the Lord," they write in their Journal; " We'know not what He intends to do with us, and as little do we comprehend what His secret hand has been doing among the Heathen. We can only observe that other trials await us; yet we believe that the issue will be truly prosperous; and that when He has proved us thoroughly and found us faithful, He will not

fail to let us see his glory." " In this light the Brethren beheld their circum stances at the beginning of 1736, and put themselves in a posture to oppose more and severe trials; fixing their confidence in God, though unacquainted with the means by which He

might choose to accomplish their preservation." About the middle of 1736, the Mission was strengthened, by the arrival of Matthew Stach's mother, new become a widow, with two daughters, one of 22 years, and the other of 12. They were sent chiefly to take the charge of the dome tic concerns: as, in addition to this charge, Mat-Stach's sisters were appointed assistants in serving the Greenland women in the Gospel, he in-structed them with much assiduity in the language; in which they both, and especially the younger, made an unexpected proficiency.

The spirit in which the Brethren continued to labour is shewn in a Letter, written about the

"How does it abase us when we receive ac counts of the success of our fellow-labourers a mong Christians and Heathons, and especially o the abundant harvest now reaping in St. The while we must go empty away. But courage, dear brethren! Let us believe that the Lord will do glorious things in Greenland. Do not inter. His power in the hearts of these poor people. First Awakenings and Baptisms among the Greenlanders.

About the middle of 1736, the Missionaries thus speak of their first inquirer :-

"A Heathen, who arrived this spring from a place 50 leagues distant in the south, came to us, and desired to see our things. We showed him what we had, supposing that he wished to bar-ter some Greenland food for our iron-ware. But after remaining quite silent for some time, he at last said that he had been with the minister, (Mr. Egede), who had told him wonderful things of ONE, who was said to have created heaven and earth, and was called God. Did we know any thing about it? If we did, we should tell him something more, as he had forgotten a good deal. This discourse made a deep impression on us.— We told him of the creation of man, and the intention of it—of the fall, and consequent corrup-tion of the human race—of the redemption thro' Christ—of the resurrection, and of eternal happiness and damnation. He listened very attentively, was present at our evening meeting, and slept all night in our tent."

Of their next promising inquirer, Crantz thus speaks in the beginning of 1738:-

" Many hungry visitors, as usual, applied for assistance. In these they took particular pains to discover some traces of grief for sins committed; but, so dead were their consciences, that even thieves, to whom they explained at large the enormity of their crime, were presently caught again in all sorts of theft. Among their famished guests, was a young Greenlander, called Mangek, who offered to come and live with them, if they would maintain him; promising at the same time, to give them all the seals that he caught. Tho' it was not probable that he would prolong his stay after the famine ceased, they took him in, as an instrument sent from above, to teach them the language more fundamentally. Daily instruction was given him, and particular attention paid to the state of his heart. At first they per-ceived no difference between him and his former companions; but, by and by, observed from his deportment, that something was going forward in his heart, which led the others to persecute him; who, after finding all allurements vain, endeavoured to bring about his dismissal from the Brethren, by charging him with having purloined several articles: but after strict examination, they were forced to own, that they had invented their accusation. By degrees, some emotions were perceived in his heart; and it was noticed that, especially during prayers, tears frequently started

"Though this young man afterwards left them, yet his partial a akening afforded them considerable refreshment, and seemed a sort of guarantee that the Redeemer would soon display the power of His blood, in the hearts of the benighted Greenlanders."

But the first decided fruit of the Breth ren's labours was afforded in the middle of 1738. In reference to the Letter above quoted, expressive of their humble trust in God, Crantz writes:—

Two days after this Letter was sent off, the first Greenlander, a wild native of the south, quite unknown to the Brethren, and who had never heard a word about God, was solidly awakened by the doctrine of Jesus' sufferings,"

This Native was named Kajarnak. The circumstances attending his awakening were remarkable. It was the simple narrative of Christ's sufferings, read from the Gospels by Br. Beck, which was the means of effectually moving the

heart of Kajarnak. He and his family, consisting of his wife, with a son and daughter, were taken under special instruction preparatory to baptism; and were admitted into the Christian Church, the first fruits of the Mission, on Easter Sunday, 1739.

Kajarnak became an intelligent and consistent Christian, and greatly assisted the Missionaries among his countrymen.

Progress of the Gospel.

The awakening which had begun with Kajarnak's conversion gained strength during the following year. The severity of the winter had drawn the Greenlanders near the Brethren for subsistence, which they were now happily ena-bled to render to them. Crantz says on this subject.

"The Brethren had now their two Greenland houses completely crowded with these people .-They embraced the opportunity to address themselves to their hearts; and the attention perceived in several, showed that these exhortations were not altogether without effect. "How long, (said they) have we and our fathers neither known nor believed the truth! Who would still refuse to hear and embrace it?"

"The Brethren on this occasion gratefully acknowledged the favorable change in their outward circumstances. Two years ago, they thought themselves happy, if they could buy such bones or offal as the Greenlanders were ready to throw away; now they had continually 15 or 20 hungry persons standing round them, and fed from their table.

"The Brethren now made numerous excursions The natives in general, showed greater relish for their company; the Brethren being now able to express themselves more intelligibly in their language, and to enter into familiar conversation with them. The testimony of the truth was often attended with considerable emotion among the hearers; but, as long as they were strangers to the true life that proceedeth from God, their understandings were extremely clouded. had learned from visible things to own an invisibl Creator, to fear Him, and to call upon him for the supply of their natural wants: but to representations of the corruption of the soul, the necessity of a renovation, and of faith in Jesus, they returned their customary affirmation, "We believe it all;"
the import of which, as the Brethren were by this time aware, was, that they were unwilling to be troubled any further on the subject. Even where some degree of reflection was excited, it generally issued not in a wholesome self-knowledge and fervent longing after a Redeemer, but in curious questions, difficult to be cleared up to a raw uncultivated understanding, and of no practical utility. One, for instance, asked if God could not hear the serpent speaking to Eve; and if he could. why did He not warn her of the danger, and pre-

vent the fall?" Of the great need in which this people stood of the Gospel, the following shocking circumstance is sufficient evidence. The Missionaries saw many like barbarous actions, but had no power to

" A son had, according to the Greenland custom, tied up his mother, who had apparently breathed her last, in a skin. An hour after, she began to utter lamentable screams. Fear hushed the Greenlanders into silence; but on the urgent persuasions of one of the Missionaries, the son un-covered her face and asked her if she was really still alive: no answer being returned, he tied her up again. Some time after, the cries were repeated; on which her son put a piece of blubber

mit your supplications that God would display | into her mouth, which she swallowed; but as she could not speak, he once more closed the shroud. When she raised her outcry the third time and answered his question, he reluctantly consented to release her. The poor wretch, however, was not long suffered to enjoy this reprieve: her unnatural offspring seized his opportunity to gag her, and convey her unnoticed to another island, secure from fear of interruption, where he buried her alive. This cruelty, he afterwards palliated, by saying that he had merely put an end to her misery as she had been deranged and unable to take any food for several days."

" Painfully as these proofs of the miserably degraded and obdurate state of the Natives in general affected the feelings of the Missionaries, they derived abundant consolation from the prosperity of Kajarnak and the rest of their catechumens .-They plainly traced in them, not only a real consciousness of a Deity, but a profound reverence for Him; not only a compliance with the doctrines of a future resurrection and eternal happiness for believers, but deep views of their misery, joy in the love of God as displayed in Christ's atonement, and an increasing desire for the word of The work of Grace had taken deep root in their hearts; & evinced its power in a change of life, voluntary renunciation of the follies of Paganism, and a cheerful endurance of the mockery of their infidel acquaintance, by whom they were forsaken, hated, and contemned."

The state of the Mission at the close of 1739 is

"Having now collected a considerable native congregation, the Brethren could proceed to hold regular hours, morning and evining for singing hymns and for catechising. The beneficial effects were soon perceived. Most of the hearers readily consented to throw away their amulets, and place their confidence alone in God. Still, much levity and inconstancy marked their conduct.-At one time, they were sleepy and indifferent during the reading of the Scriptures; at another, their attention was awake and lively, and they were eager to become pious all at once. Indeed, it gave the Missionaries no small trouble, to impress upon them the evidences and workings of a genuine faith, as distinct from mere approbation. Yet it was pleasing to observe the general willingness to be taught; and the children in particular, six of whom were formed into a School, gave promise of better times."

Change in the Brethren's Mode of Instruction. The manner of Kajarnak's conversion led the Brethren to an important change in their method of instructing the Natives. In reference to Matthew Stach's account, before quoted, of his residence among the Southern Greenlanders, Crantz

"So little effect was produced on the Greenlanders by dwelling on the divine attributes, eternal happiness or misery, and the Christian duties! Something else was requisite—something which must be given from above, and received in true simplicity and lowliness.

On this subject, it is remarked in the Memoir of our Missionary, printed in the Periodical Ac-

"In the beginning, their method of preaching the gospel was very defective, consisting of much argument; but, after having received more light on this head, they were most agreeatly surprised to see the blessed effects produced by the plain testimony of the life, sufferings, and death of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World. This is evidently proved in the history of the first Greenlander Convert, Samuel Kajarnak, whom our late brother had the joy to baptize on the 29th March, 1739, being in the 7th year of his abode Greenland." Crantz adds—

"The eighth year of the mission was signalized by the important change which took place in the mode of conducting it. Though the brethren, as we have seen, acknowledged the principle, that their grand object ought to be Jesus Christ, and their main doctrine the purification from sins thro' His blood, they had not steadily acted upon ittheir sincere resolves, according to their own expression, miscarrying in the execution for want of unanimity. Experience had now added its testimony, that the only efficient means of touching the hearts of the savages was, not to insist, in the first instance, on such truths as the unity of God, the creation, and the fall-a method, which, tho it appears in theory to be the most rational that can be adopted, proved, in effect, to be a bar 'to their conversion: but to proclaim to them the news of their Creator's assuming humanity, in order to redeem His fallen creatures; and His purchasing and winning them with His own precious blood, and with His innocent suffering and dying. This spread and kindled like a fire from the Lord. softened their obdurate minds, illuminated their dark spirits, and infused a vital energy into their torpid hearts. The brethren, therefore, resolved to know nothing among the Heathen, but Jesus Christ the crucified; and to confine their future efforts to the simple narrative and profitable application of His meritorious incarnation, life, sufferings and death. By their more frequent communication with Europe, they also shared in that increased clearness, which the Church at home had attained, respecting the all-sufficient merits of our Redeemer; & could consequently, urge the doctrines of grace more freely and effectually upon the Greenlanders."

Return of Matthew Stach to Europe .- The Menoir thus reviews the Mission, and speaks of M. Stach's return from his first residence in Greenland:

"Whoever reads the history of Greenland with attention, cannot but be sensible that these brethren were put to very severe trials of their faith, especially during the first six years of their abode there. They were persons of no more than com-mon school education; and yet, before they could preach the Gospel to the Greenlanders, they had preach the Gospei to the United to make themselves masters of the language, which is one of the most difficult to learn. small-pox, which threatened the destruction of the Greenland nation, their own bodily sufferings from the severity of the climate, and, above all, the ridicule and contempt with which the Gospel was treated, and the dangers which they encoun-tered in visiting the Heathen, were circumstances requiring no small degree of faith and confidence in our Almighty Saviour. Our late brother Stach abounded particularly in faith and reliance upo God's Providence, protection and support; and his conversation proved no small encouragement to the rest, when they were ready to sink under their burden. In 1740, he returned to Europe; and was present at the General Synod at Marienborn, where he gave a very minute detail of all circum-stances relating to the Greenland Mission. Feb 4th, 1741, he married a sister at Hernhaug, and went from thence to Geneva. He then visited our Congregations and Societies, in different parts of Germany—was ordained a Presbyter of the church of the brethren in Marienborn, Dec. 12th - and, the day following, set out on his return to Greenland. During his abode of three mouths in Copenhagen, he obtained from his Danish Majesty the redress of several grievances, and was confirmed by him as a Missionary to the Greenlanders.

VINDICATION.

From the Christian Watchman, [The following, speaking plainly for itself, needs

VINDICATION OF MRS. JUDSON.

The Committee appointed by the Boston Baptist Association, at Salem, Sept. 18th, 1823, to take into consideration the reports which have been circulated concerning the extravagance of Mrs. Judson's dress, and to publish the result of their inquiries, beg leave to make the following state-

In a newspaper published in this city on the 25th of July last, the following communication appeared, and has been since transcribed into o-

"Mrs. Judson, the wife of A. Judson, a famous missionary in the East Indies, sailed from Boston a short time since, where she had been, to visit her friends, and collect MONEY from the pious and charitable to aid her in distributing the bread of life to the poor heathen of Asia. A lady, who was in habits of familiar intercourse with Mrs. Judson, and to whom application was made for charity, in her behalf, informs us, that the visiting-dress of this self-denying female missionary could not be valued at less than TWELVE HUN-DRED DOLLARS!! The reader may be star-tled at the mention of such an enormous amount laid out in a single dress to decorate the person of one whose affections are professedly set on heavenly things, and despising the vain and gaudy allurements of the world; it appeared to us incredible, till we heard from the lady some of the de-The Cashmere shawl was valued at \$600; the Leghorn Flat \$150; Lace trimming on the gown \$150, &c.; jewelry would soon make up the sum, leaving necessary articles of clothing out of the question. We hope the next edition of the missionary arithmetic, will inform us how many infants were robbed of their innocent, if not neessary, playthings, how many widows had denied themselves the use of sugar in tea, and butter on bread, how many poor debtors had robbed their creditors and laboured without stockings and shoes, to furnish out this modern representative of

The personal friends of Mrs. Judson read this communication with surprise and sorrow, mingled with feelings of just indignation. They knew that a difference of opinion existed as to the reasonableness and utility of Foreign Missions, but they did not expect that the character of a female, who was labouring under the pressure of bodily indisposition, would be unnecessarily assailed. The account of her visiting-dress was so far from being correct, that those who had been in her society most frequently, concluded, that no one friendly to missions would give credit to the representation. But in this they have been disap-pointed. Persons who never saw Mrs. Judson, & not finding this account contradicted, have sup-posed it was true. It was a knowledge of this fact which led to the appointment of the afore-said Committee by the Boston Baptist Association.

Soon after the publication of the above statement, Mr. E. Lincoln waited on the Editor, and requested to be introduced to the lady who was in habits of familiar intercourse with Mrs. Judson, and to whom application was made for chari-ty in her behalf;" and who had informed him that the visiting-dress of this self-denying female Missionary could not be valued at less than TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Editor introduced him to the gentleman who authorised the communication, This gentleman referred him to his Mother, as the lady alluded to in the above named newspaper. Mr. Lincoln therefore called on her, and was surprised to learn, that this lady, " in habits of familiar intercourse with Mrs. Judson," had never seen her; that she had never been ap plied to for charity in her behalf; and had no personal knowledge respecting any item in the com-munication. She stated to Mr. Lincoln that she had received her information from another lady, whom she named. Mr. Lincoln then sought as interview with this person, who it was said had boarded in the same house with Mrs. Judson, and had seen her rich dresses. But she declared to him, that she had never boarded in the same house, and had never seen either Mrs. Judson, or her apparel; but had heard the statement from a la dy, who had received it from another lady in Brad-

ford, a small town about thirty miles from this city. The Committee now state, that the articles of dress, of which so much has been said, were not purchased, either with the private property of Mrs. Judson, or with Missionary Money; but were presented to her by different individuals as tokens of personal affection and respect. The Cashmere Shawl, "valued at 600 dols." was given to her in England by the sister of a distinguished friend of Missions; and we are assured from very respectable authority that it cost twenty-five dollars. The Leghorn flat valued at 150 dols." was purchased in Salem; and from the certain knowledge of two ladies concerned in the purchase, did not exceed in its cost eight dollars and fifty cents. As to the Lace trimming on the gown, stated at \$150, a very intimate friend at whose house Mrs. Judson stayed, says, " she had not to my knowledge, one gown that had a particle of lace upon it. If she had, I was ignorant of it, or it was so triding, that it did not make an impression sufficient to be re-membered." We feel authorised to state, from the testimony of other ladies of unquestionale veracity, who visited with Mrs. Judson in different cities, and who saw the apparel in her possession, that this is a just representation.

Concerning what is said of her jewelry, which in order to make up the aforesaid sum of \$1200, is estimated at \$300, we scarcely know how to express ourselves. With the exception of a chain, and a small locket in which was the likeness of one of the family, and these were given her, it is

believed that all her jewelry was not worth \$5.
For the information of those who did not see Mrs. Judson while she was in this country, the Committee would remark, that a majority of them had the pleasure of receiving her into their families as a guest; and the impression left on their minds was, that she had a soul too elevated to be occuwas, that she had a soul too elevated to be occupied in ornamenting her person. She was in fact distinguished for the plainners and cheapness of her dress. The same individuals met with her frequently in the cities of New-York and Washington; but in no instance did they see any thing in her deportment or apparel, which did not accord with that modesty, simplicity and plainness which becometh woman professing godliness.

Having stated these facts, the Committee deem it unnecessarry to offer any comment upon them.

it unnecessarry to offer any comment upon them but would leave each reader to make his ewn re

It may be proper to state, that the Committee are in possession of the names of all the parties concerned, but as the mention of them did not seem necessary for the defence of our highly esteemed friend, Mrs. Judson, they are from motives of delicacy suppressed.—Bigned in behalf and by order of the Boston Saptist Association.

Thomas Ratherman Dagues States.

THOMAS BALDWIN, DARIEL SHARP,
LUCIUS BOLLES, GEORGE KEELY,
Boston, Oct. 1, 1823. Ensign Lincoln GEORGE KEELY, Ensign Lincoln.

Missionary Intelligence.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the Missionary Herald for September.

CEYLON MISSION.

TILLIPALLY.

Three, out of the six females reported as belonging to the boarding school at this station, in the last accounts from Mr. Poor, have left it.—

Valle without leave, Miranda Safford to be married, and Mary Poor compelled by her father.—

The two last are members of the Church, and "give pleasing evidence that they are influenced by the principles of the gospel."

The girls at present belonging to the school, are six. Elizabeth Worcester, Susannah Hopkins, Harriet Newell, Mary Dayton, Maria Montgomery, Martha Ramsay. All these, particularly the two first, have been the subjects of special religious impressions.

The number of common native free schools connected with this station, has been on an average through the year, seven or eight, exclusive of a small school for girls. These schools contain 355 boys.

Beside the girls in the boarding schools, 35 are instructed in the common schools; 20 others have attended in the course of the year. In regard to the instruction of females, many prejudices have been removed—there is some reason to hope, that ere long they will entirely disappear.

Mr. Poor usually preaches three times on the Sabbath, Nicholas twice, beside spending two of three hours in conversing with the people in different villages. Jordon, Niles, Phillip and Dwight, are also useful assistants in this department of labor. Mr. Winslow preaches alternately every Sabbath at Mallagum, which is the most important place in connexion with this station.

Ten natives at this place, have been received as members of the church, and they have generally adorned the doctrine of Christ by their exemplary conduct. No one has apostatized. Five or six more have been deeply impressed by the truths of the gospel. It is evident that some progress is made from year to year, in enlightening the people, though no deep, abiding impression has yet been made extensively in favor of Christianity. We give the following short extract of a letter, from Mr Winslow, written in January last.

"The members of our mission are at present generally in health, and we consider the mission in a prosperous state. Many have been the tokens of the loving kindness of the Lord, and they are not withdrawn. There are now twenty native members in our church, and several more are looking forward to the privilege of uniting with us. There is also much to encourage us, in a general readiness among the people to hear the word—more solemnity in many cases;—and special seriousness and apparent conviction in a few. Oh! may we have the prayers of all who love Zion."

The succeeding abstract is given by the Editor of the Herald:-

The postscript was written January 30, 1823. It mentions, as an exception to the general health, that Mr. Winslow and his wife were somewhat indisposed. He was suffering from an irritation of the lungs, occasioned by writing too

Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, who was then at the head of the Ceylon government, was decidedly friendly to missions.

There had been a great mortality among missionaries in the East, in the course of the year 1822.

The Wesleyans in Jaffna have erected a

The Wesleyans in Jaffna have erected a large and very handsome chapel, which was to be dedicated in February. The Chh. Miss. So. were about forming a large printing establishment at Nellore.

Mr. Poor was married to Miss Knight, sister of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of the Chb. Miss. So. on the 21st of January. On mentioning this event, Mr. Winslow observes—"It is a very pleasant circumstance attending the connexion, that it is highly approved by our brethren of the Chh. Miss. So. on the island, and regarded by them as another tie to bind us more closely together."

In regard to the progress of religion, Mr. Winslow adds, "One additional member will probably be added to our church, the Sabbath after next, at Manepy. The candidate is a man of some respectability, and gives very satisfactory evidence of a saving change. There are five or six others in the mission, of whom good hopes are entertained."

BOMBAY MISSION.

The number of schools at this station is 19 .-Twelve native children are in the families of the missionaries. 2,500 copies of the second edition of Matthew's Gospel have been published, and 3000 copies of two tracts. The Gospel of Mark is in progress. The missionary chapel is going forward under the superintendence of Mr. West, who is an accomplished architect, and has taken on himself the whole oversight without compensation. The dimensions of the building are 60 feet by 35. It will be so constructed as to accommo date two or three schools during the week. The estimated cost of the ground, building, &c. is about \$4,500. \$1000 of this has been contributed by friends in India-more cannot be expected from them. This missionary chapel, says Mr. Hall, is the first and only one erected by Protestants, for the benefit of the natives between the southern peninsula of India, and the Mediterranean and the Russian Empire.

Appeal in behalf of the Chapel.

The Editor of the Herald remarks:-

It appears from the preceding statements, that an appeal is made to the American churches, for at least \$3,500, to enable the missionaries at Bombay to discharge the expense which is necessarily incurred for the erection of the first Protestant place of public worship designed for the natives, in the vast region from cape Comorin to the Russian Empire, and from India to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Some small appropriations have been already made to this object, and a few individuals have expressed a deep interest in it;—but the attention of the public has not been so much attracted to it as its importance de-

On this occasion it seems proper to say, that the Prudential Committee have been repeatedly requested, by some of their brethren, to suggest a method of producing united contributions for the purpose here specified. In compliance with this request, and with their own sense of what is due to so important a design, the Committee respectfully propose, that a collection should be taken for the Missios Chapel at Bombay, by all Churches friendly to the object, at the Monthly Concert in January next; or, if more convenient, at some earlier period, and on some other occa-

sion. Should this proposal be adopted, it is desired that the collections should be remitted to the Treasurer of the Board as soon after they are made as practicable. In some churches a congregations, it may be preferable to have the collection on the Sabbath, or at a public meeting on some other day. The friends of the cause will doubtless select such occasion as they think will be most favorable to the object.

be most favorable to the object.

It may be useful to have it understood, that if a larger sum should be contributed than will be needed for the erection of the building, (as may easily be the case, if the collections should be both general and liberal,) the surplus shall be applied, in the first instance, to furnish the Scriptures, and hymn books for natives worshipping at the chapel; and in the second place, to furnish copies of the Scriptures, hymn-books, and tracts, for distribution in the vernacular languages of India. For this latter species of charity, the field is very promising, and quite unlimited.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

The joint letter of the missionaries, received Aug. 21, by Mr. Chamberlain, late a member of the mission, contains several highly interesting facts. The government has to some extent, publicly acknowledged the Christian Sabbath, and required a suspension of ordinary business and sport on that sacred day. The rulers and the people give increased attention to public preaching, to occasional lectures, to funerals, to more private instruction, and to family prayer. They make pleasing proficiency in reading and writing. The King's letter to the American Board, indited and written by himself, furnishes, satisfactory proof of ability for epistolary correspondence.

Domestic Industry.

We might also mention the obviously increasing attention of the people at this place to the use of the needle, and to the wearing of decent apparel of foreign manufacture. Bonnets, hats, gowns, shoes, stockings, &c. are becoming more fashionable in the higher classes. Our female helpers have assisted the principal women, in furnishing themselves with gowns, bonnets, &c. Some have bought them from merchant vessels; some have received bownets from the chief women in the Society Islands, manufactured there by native females, and somewhat resembling chip. They are valued by the female chiefs here, as tokens of affection, as specimens of improvement in kindred tribes, and as convenient articles of Sunday

Attention to Public Worship.

Honoruru, the present seat of government, occupies about one square mile, and contains about 550 houses. Allow 50 to be uninhabited, and allow 8 souls to each house of the remaining 500, including persons who are present from other districts and other islands, and the number of souls in the village of Honoruru is 4,000. It is truly animating to see one fourth of this number, including the king and several of the principal chiefs of of the islands, come out on the Sabbath to the place of worship, filling the house to overflowing, and thronging the doors and windows, as if they would know what our new doctrine is. We are, in answer to your prayers, and bythe favor of God, allowed to call on them from Sabbath to Sabbath. in the language of the prophet, O, ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord; and in the midst of this great valley, to lift up the aspiration, Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may lire. But alas, how few are the signs of returning life. Will not our patrons, will not the churches, especially on the Sabbath and on the monthly concert, now observed by our congregation, more earnestly and fervently pray, that as the people have begun to lend their ears to the preaching of the Gospel, they would also give their hearts to Christ; and that the life-giving spirit of God would descend upon them and new-create their souls.

Messrs. Thurston, Bingham and Ellis, have formed themselves into an association for mutual improvement, have examined and licensed Mr. Whitney to preach the gospel, and have sent him to hold forth the word of life in Tauwai. The chiefs are very desirous to obtain teachers, and have made arrangements for the distribution of those who were then expected, and who have probably ere this arrived.

Serious obstacles lie in the way of secular improvement. Strange as it may seem, while horses and oxen are had in considerable numbers by the natives, carts, both large and small, are drawn entirely by hand! The land, and even the fruit of it, is held by a very precarious tenure—it is liable to be seized by the rulers at their pleasure,—and of consequence no attempts to introduce the knowledge of agriculture at this stage of the mission could be successful. The reasons of Mr. Chamberlain's return, are thus briefly stated by the editor of the Herald:—

briefly stated by the editor of the Herald:—

The decline of Mr. Chamberlain's health, the difficulties in the way of his being useful as an agriculturist, or in any way by his personal labor, and the exposure of his children to contaminating influence, against which, it is almost impossible to guard. While the health of Mr. Chamberlain was good, he rendered essential service to the mission, by superintending many of the domestic concerns; and, notwithstanding the necesity of his leaving the mission, he is not less attached to it in feeling than ever.

In all their deliberations on this subject, the missionaries were unanimous, and were supported in their decision by the deputation of the London Missionary Society

don Missionary Society.

At the close of their writing on this subject, the missionaries give Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain the following affectionate testimonial:

"It only remains for us to recommend them affectionately to the Board, and to the churches in our native land, whither they are bound. They now leave this little church in person, but not in heart; and when they shall be united with any other local church of Christ, they will be considered as dismissed from this."

LETTER FROM THE KING. .

Composed and written wholly by himself.

"Oahu, March 18, 1823.

"To the body of the American Board. Great affection for you all, dwelling together in America.

"This is my communication to you all.
"We are now learning the palapala, (reading, writing, &c.) We have just seen we have just now heard the good word of Jehovah. We are much pleased with [or much do we desire or love] the good instruction of Jesus Christ. His alone is the good instruction for you and us. [That is, for all.] This recently, is the first of our being enlightened. We have been compassionated by Jehovah. He has sent hither Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Thurston, and the whole company of teachers to reside here with us. Our islands are now becoming enlightened. Our hearts greatly rejoice in their good instructing of us. Greatly do our hearts rejoice in what Jehovah hath spoken to us. This part of

my address is ended.

"This is another communication to you. You have heard perhaps before; but I will make it more clearly known, for your information; our gods in former times were wooden gods, even in the time of my father before me; but lately, in my time, I have cast away the wooden gods. Good indeed was my casting them away, before the arriving here of Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Thurston, together with all the company of instructors.

"Our common Father hath loved you all. Benevolent also was Jesus Christ, that in speaking
unto you, he should say unto you, "Go ye, teach
all nations, preclaim the Good Word of Salvation."
The ministers came hither, also, to do good to us,
and we have been exceedingly glad. Moreover,
at some future period, perhaps, we may possibly
become truly good. We are now observing the
Sacred Day of the great God of heaven, the Author

of our salvation.

Spontaneous was your love in your thinking of us, and in your sending hither, to this place. Had you not sent hither the teachers, extreme mental darkness would even now have pervaded allour islands. But no. You have kindly compassionated us: and the people of our few islands are becoming enlightened.

"Grateful affection to you all. May you and we be saved by Jehevah, and also by Jesus Christ our common Lord."

Tamenamena,

King of Hawati.

[It will be observed that the king signs his name Tamehameha. The reason is, that, in public documents, he takes the name of his father.] Ed. Her.

The first monthly concert at Oahu, was held Jan. 6, 1823. The church was pretty full. Auna, the Tahitian assistant missionary, offered one of the prayers with apparent humility, freedom, and solemnity. The second concert was held Feb. 3. 200 natives attended. Prayers were offered by John Honoree and Auna with much fervency.

The school was examined Jan. 9. A very desirable advance in improvement was witnessed. 12 chiefs, and as many distinguished women, are among the learners. 200 pupils are numbered in seven schools at Honoruru.

The king's letter, which was read at the examination, as he was not present, confained the following sentiment, in language addressed to the chiefs of all the islands. "Let us hear and observe the words of the ministers and lovers of Jesus Christ, that our souls may go right in the way to heaven, and be saved by him." This is an expression of his favourable regards to Christianity, as it is now presented to him and to his people; though by no means evincing any acquaintance with the spirit and power of the Gospel. The day star beams upon his benightened realm, and we wait to behold the rising Sun.

Jan. 22. The little half sister of the King and Queen, died of the dropsy. She was interred on the 24th in decent christian style, as Mr. Bingham's babe had been the preceding Sabbath. The King, chiefs, and women were assembled, all habited in mourning, prayer was offered, a large procession moved regularly to the chapel—not less than a thousand natives assembled in and about the house, and a sermon was preached by Mr. Bingham, from H.b. ix. 27, 28, in the language of the country. The pertinent remarks

that follow are from the Editor of the Herald. The death of this young member of the king's family was attended by very different circumstances, from those which would have attended it, if Christianity had not visited these islands. In most of the islands in the Pacific, human sacrifices are offered to avert death from any distinguished person. Many other sacrifices are resorted to, and self-torture is inflicted. When death actually comes, the most lamentable howlings are set up; multitudes teamout their own hair, knock out their teeth, cut off a joint from one of their fingers, beat their heads with clubs, cut their faces, arms, and breasts with sharp instruments, and indulge in the most abominable licentiousness. How different the scene, when the light of the Gospel begins to shine. See the order, the restraint, the decorum of Christian society. Who will not pray, that all deeds of darkness and shame may speedily fly from every heathen country.

Law of the Sabbath.

Concert of Prayer, Feb. 3d.—At the close of this meeting, the chiefs consulted together respecting the observance of the Sabbath, in consequence of of a letter addressed to Karaimoku, by the king, requesting the chiefs and people to observe the Sabbath; and announcing that if any one should be found at work on the Sabbath he should be fined a dollar.

In the evening the public crier was sent round

to publish this law.

It ought perhaps, to be mentioned, that the design and duties of the Sabbath were urged upon the chiefs and people yesterday, both at this place and at Puuloa. Some of the king's men asked for permission to go a fishing and hunting yesterday, but he refused to give them liberty. It is to be hoped, that this law respecting the observance of the Sabbath will be regarded, and be the means of hastening the period when it shall be universal in these islands.

At the close of this interesting day the missionary family assembled again to unite their prayers and thanksgivings before the mercy-seat of our covenant God and Father. We feel our need of heavenly wisdom to guide us, and of strength from heaven to support us under our trials and labors. As our day is so may our strength be. Our cares and labors are continually increasing; calls for books and teachers are multiplying; we greatly rejoice in the prospect of soon greeting on these shores some additional labourers, and we rejoice also to say, that God has seemed wonderfully to have prepared the way for their welcome reception. The chiefs and people appear to be anxious that additional laborers should come among them. To Him, to whom it is due, we would ascribe the

PALESTINE MISSION.

We learn, that Messrs. Fisk, King, and Wolff arrived safely at Jerusalem, about the 26th of April, where they have found opportunities to sell, at reduced prices, many copies of the Scriptures, and are much encouraged by their prospects of usefulness.

[Herald.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the American
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was
held at the Court House, in the city of Boston,
September 17th and 18th, 1823.—Present,

The Hon. John Hooker,
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, L. L. D.
Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D.
Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D.
Hon. Jonas Platt,
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.
Hon. William Reed,
Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D.
Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. L. L. D.
Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.
Rev. John H. Church, D. D.
Rev. William Allen, D. D.

JERRMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, and
Rev. WARREN FAY.
The Rev. LUTHER F. DIMMICK took a seat as
an Honorary Member.
The President of the Board having been remov-

The President of the Board having been removed by death, in the course of the year past, and the Rev. Dr. LYMAN, the Vice President, though in the city for the purpose of attending, being detained from the meeting by bodily indisposition, the Hon. John Hooken, pursuant to a bylaw took the chair.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Austin; and on the second day by the Rev. Dr. Davis.

Mr. Evarts presented his Report as Treasurer for the month of September, 1822; and Henray Hill, Esq. as Treasurer for the remaining eleven months of the year, from Oct. 1, 1822, to Aug. 31, 1823; which reports, as examined and certified by the Auditor, were accepted.

From these statements it appeared, that the receipts of the Board, during the year preceding Aug. 31, 1823, were \$55,808: 94, and that the ex-

penditures were \$66,379:75.

The Corresponding Secretary read the introduction to the Report of the Prudential Committee; and, at several different times during the session, gave a verbal account of the missions under the direction of the Beard.

A letter from WILLIAM T. Money, Esq. and a letter from WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. both members of the British Parliament, were read, expressing the deep interest, which these gentlementake in the Eastern Missions conducted by this Board:

Board:
Resolutions of thanks to each of these gentlemen were passed, to be communicated by the Corres-

ponding Secretary.

The following officers of the Board were chosen for the year ensuing; viz.

The Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D. President;
The Hon. John Cotton Smith, L. L. D. V. Pr.
The Hon. WILLIAM REED,
The Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.
JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq.
The Hon. Samuel Hurbard, and
The Rev. Warren Fay,
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corres. Secretary.
Mr. Rufus anderson, Assistant Secretary.
The Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Rec. Sec.
Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer; and

CHESTER ADAMS, Esq. Auditor;
The Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN, D. D. and the Rev. Heman Humprey, D. D. of Massachusetts;
S. V. S. WILDER, Esq. late of Paris, now of Massachusetts; the Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D. of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Connecticut; the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. of Virginia; and Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Calcutta, were unanimously elected members of

The Committee, who were appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board to report what sum, in their opinion, should be allowed the Correspond-ing Secretary from the profits of the Missionary Herald, so that he should receive, in all, no more than a fair compensation for his whole time devoted to the Concerns of the Board, reported, in substance, that in case one thousand dollars annually should be paid from the Treasury to the Corresponding Secretary, an additional sum of one thousand dol lars should be allowed to the same officer, as Editor of the Missionary Herald, from the profits of that work. The report was signed by Samuel H. Walley, Henry Gray, William Ropes, and Thomas Vose, Esqrs. (the Rev. Mr. Dwight being absent from Boston when it was drawn up,) and referred to a previous report of the same Commmittee, in which the reasons of their decision were stated at large. The principal reasons were, in brief, that the Corresponding Secretary should, in order to the uninterrupted discharge of the duties of his office be free from care and anxiety as to providing the means of support for his family; and that the sum

specified is no more than a suitable support.

A document was communicated to the Board, containing a statement of clear profits of the Panoplist, and another document containing an account of the clear profits of the Missionary Herald for the years 1821 and 1822.

The Hon. Jonas Platt, the Rev. President Allen, and the Hon. John Hooker, were appointed a Committee to report on the avails of the Miss. Herald, and the application of those avails. The Hon. William Reed, the Rev. Dr. Austin, and the Rev. President Davis, were appointed a Committee to report the amount of compensation, which Jereniam Evarts, Esq. ought to receive for his services as Corresponding Secretary, and as Editor of the Missionary Herald.

The Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. was chosen preacher for the next annual meeting; and the Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D. was chosen to preach

in case of his failure.

Resolved, that the appointment of an assistant Secretary, in the department of Corresponding

Secretary, is necessary.

At 7 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, public worship was attended at Park-street Church; and the annual sermon before the Board was delivered by the Rev President Dax, from Nehemiah vi, 3, And I sent messengers unto them, saying, I am doing a great work so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it and come down to you?

When the Board met, on Thursday morning, the Rev. Drs. Morse, Austin, and Davis, were appointed a committee to present the thanks of the Board to the Rev Dr. Day for his sermon; and to request a conv. for the press.

request a copy for the press.

A letter was communicated from Tamehameha, (usually denominated Riho-Riho,) king of the Sandwich Islands, composed and written by himself, and addressed to the Board: Whereupon,
The President and Secretaries of the Board

The President and Secretaries of the Board were appointed a Committee to prepare and transmit to the king an answer, expressing the thanks of the Board for his letter, and for his kindnass to the missionaries; together with such other sentiments, as they should deem advisable.

The Hon. John C. Smith, the Hon. Benjamin Talmadge, Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, the Rev. David L. Perry, and Rev. Charles A. Boardman, were chosen Agents of the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall.

Resolved, That the Hon. John C. Smith, the Hon. Jonas Platt, the Rev. Dr. Morse, Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. and Gen. Van Rensselaer, be a committee to prepare a memorial to the Government of the United States, on the general subject of the civilization and moral improvement of the Indian Tribes within the limits of our national territory.

WILLIAM T. MONEY, Esq. member of the British Parliament, was unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of this Board.

The Committee on the subject of compensation to be allowed the Corresponding Secretary reported, that they entirely concur with the Committee appointed by the Board last year, in the sum reported by them, as predicated upon a reasonable and economical estimate of the expenses to which the Secretary is necessarily subjected by his office, in supporting a family in Boston, and to which the entire devotion of his time and talents to the service of the Board eminantly entitle him, together with the gratitude of the Christian community.—They therefore recommend, that the sum of one thousand dollars be granted to Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. as Corresponding Secretary of the Board; and that the further sum of one thousand dollars be allowed to him as Editor of the Missionary Herald, to be included in the expenses of that publication.* This report was accepted.

The Committee on the subject of the avails of the Missionary Herald, and the appropriation of those avails, reported, That they find the profits of that work, for the

That they find the profits of that work, for the year 1822, already received, amount to the sum of \$4,200, 51—or, deducting the sum allowed for editorial services, and the sum charged for copies of that volume distributed gratuitously, the clear profits, already received, amount to the sum of \$1,225,51.†

The committee also recommended, that, for the

present, the clear profits of the Missionary Herald, after paying the compensation of the Editor, be placed in the general funds of the Board. Accepted.

Resolved, That the Board approve the conduct of the Prudential Committee in appointing suitable agents to visit the missionary stations among the Indians, from time to time, and recommend a continuance of similar measures.

mong the Indians, from time to time, and recommend a continuance of similar measures.

The Rev. Dr. Morse, the Rev. Dr. Day, and the Hon. Jonas Platt, were appointed a committee to communicate with the Prudential Committee on the subject of a missionary establishment at

Mr. Rufus Anderson was elected Assistant Secretary, in the department of Corresponding Secretary.

Resolutions of thanks were voted to the Mayor

park-St. Church—to the Singers, and the hospitable families and individuals by whose kindness the Board were accommodated.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to all nuxiliary societies, churches, and congregations, and to all individuals who have contributed to the funds, or in any other way premoted the objects of the Board.

moted the objects of the Board.

Resolved, That the success attending the labours of the missionaries, at several stations under the care of this Board, and the progress of missions generally, have been such as to afford abundant reward for past sacrifices, and great eacouragement to future exertions.

Resolved, That the urgent claims of many parts of the heathen world, now open for evange, lical exertions, and the recurring wants of the missions already established by this Board, make it the imperious duty of the Prudential Committee to use the most efficient means in their power to obtain resources adequate to the demands for increasing expenditures.

Resolved, That the Board are concerned to find, that the deficiency of receipts during the present year, compared with the expenditure, has been considerable. They confidently believe, however, that American Christians will never relinquish any of the benevolent objects which they have undertaken; and that they will increase their efforts, till the messengers of salvation shall have visited every country, and the proclamation of mercy shall have been made to all the children of men.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Board, be holden in the city of Hartford, Common the third Wednesday of September, 1824, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that the Recording Secutary, make the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the members of that meeting.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Prodential Committee to compile and publish a Report, including their Report for the last year; the Report from the Agents of the Foreign Mission School; a statement of the Treasurer's accounts; such a detail of donations as may be found useful; extracts from the minutes of the present session; and such other information, as they shall deem calculated to promote the great and benevolent objects of the Board.

The session was closed with prayer by the Rer. Dr. CHURCH.

*Since the meeting of the Board, five gentlemen in Boston, well acquainted with the circumstances of the case, all of them libral contributors to the general objects of the Board, and four of them subscribers of \$100 annually to the Printing Press for Western Asia, have addressed a letter to Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer, expressing their full acquiescence in the above report, and engaging to pay \$100 each toward the support of the Corresponding Secretary, for the next year; thus leaving \$500 to be drawn from the Treasury, and \$1,000 from the profits of the Herald.

† The sum remaining due from subscriben and agents, cannot be exactly ascertained before this sheet goes to press; but it exceeds \$2,000. How large a part of this sum will be ultimately received, is uncertain. About a thousand copies of the volume remain on hand, which, (or so many of them as shall not be sold,) can be gratuitously distributed, in such a manner as very essentially to promote the objects of the Board.

Thus, taking into the account the value of the copies which have been and will be gratuitously distributed, the support which has been afforded to an officer of the Board, and the clear profits received and to be received in money, the direct aid yielded to the missionary cause, by this volume of the work cannot be estimated at a less sum than somewhere between \$6,200 and \$6,400; a larger sum than was ever before received by any society as the profits of a similar publication, and quite as large as was ever expected from this work by any persons acquainted with the expenses, the allowance made to agents, and the unavoidable losses.

The profits of the preceding volume, estimated in the same way, do not vary much from \$2,500. That volume was subjected to some extraordinary expenses, and the edition was but half as numerous as that of the last volume. The clear profit, which remain after the sum paid to the editorist deducted, are added to a permanent fund for the support of the Corresponding Secretary. This fund, commenced by the benefactions of individuals, now amounts to more than \$6,000; and it is deemed by many friends of missions a very desirable object, that a specific fund should exist sufficiently large to support the principal officers of the Board.

[Missionary Headd.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

Want of Clergymen in Virginia.

Applications being made, at the present time, to the liberal in this city, for pecuniary aid to the Theological Seminary of Virginia, of which Rer. Dr. Dice is one of the Professors; we copy the following gloomy picture of the spiritual wants of Virginia, from an official statement of the Managers of the "Education Society of the Professatt Episcopal Church." What Christian man, with a thousand dollars, or a hundred dollars, or one dollar, which he can spare for this object, can re-

"It is a most melancholy fact, that there are eighty-three counties in Virginia, in which there is not a single Episcopal minister, and in the whole State our clergy does not amount to but four of five and twenty. A calculation, made with great care some three years ago, from information obtained from gentleman in civil offices in almost all the counties of Virginia, furnishes the following results; forty-six counties have no Presbyterian minister. The whole state has not one congregational minister. Forty-six counties, containing a population of more than 304,000 souls, have neither Episcopal nor Presbyterian ministers. The state Episcopalian and Presbyterian ministers—leaving upwards of 882,000 souls destitute of such ministers.

" Christian Gazette and Youth's Herald." This weekly paper is published at Philadelphia, and the entire profits of it are appropriated to the support of pious indigent youth preparing for the Gospel Ministry. The plan of its publication is original. The beneficiaries are themselves est ployed to set the types, work the press, &c. is their leisure hours; and while they have suffer ent time left them for study, four important adras. tages are contemplated—the promotion of health by labor-acquaintance with the art of printings especially useful to Missionaries—the acquisition of industrious habits—and the obtaining an eds cation without being burdensome to others. The publication has already a liberal share of paires. age, and would gladly receive more. Sevent Clergymen, and other gentlemen of Phila leiphia, have engaged in the gratuitous instruction of the young men in Theology and the Classics.

Education Societies.—The following paragraph from the "Christian Gazette" deserves solemn at

the great and increasing want of minister of the gospel has long engaged the anxious attention of christian charity, and more recently around even christian apathy. Facts have been submited confirming this deficiency beyond a doubt. So ted confirming this deficiency beyond a doubt. So well satisfied are the most incredulous on this well satisfied are the most incredulous on this point, that it is not necessary to enter info a recomposition.

plans begge crisons the desparathe desparathe wilderand dence, a man est and animal tion will so brethren I also Under God, you. Transible with its of the gospal destruction! scularly upon scare for the or in all probabconcerned, at to the exerting.

titude, ny, when ces of rel ed them, ate have ever m altars of God ment of life. at the Marine have followed in many insta nade, that no ch n proofs of true ife, and mauy n n, and to inq The treasur re yet due on est of this debt nnually. The

The mercant that deep interested to the two to the two to ty on the great has not yet been rate, they have tion it demands, convince these authority of God sent sacrifices to and generous sacrifices to an action of the general sacrifices to an action of the general sacrifices to a sacrification of the general sacrification of the great sacrification of the general sacrification of the ge

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almia previous the earthern three personaless than 74 lost their airms fected in water

e heathe ent for the He remarks akes them fo f, in the icts he prepar Destruction of the vicinity of collected to gery, Jan. 18, ey and their fr tirely abolished nt places; and ome other idols te consumed b se facts are r

amboyna, as furnoi divine trath, as of divine trath, as of divine trath, as St. Petersburgh, gation in this city tall persons give to the Holy Spirit is ditions are frequentiated whose who promine Negapatam, Cell the coast for its diana cannot trust man cannot trust all the truth.

of another about the day of another about the day of the cattle. The day of the cattle of the cattle

pare the skins of the skins of

pitulation. The question, forcibly urged upon us

by this state of things, still remains "what is to

done?" Education Societies have arisen, and

plans have been multiplied to meet the pressing

nigency, but at present these are inadequate to

the demand. Towns and villages are rising in

the wilderness, with a rapidity that defies prece-

brethren! shall it be a generation of heathens?

Under God, the reply to this query remains with

Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen.

regards of the public are acknowledged with gra-

amented. Doubts, originally entertained by ma-

my, whether Scamen would attend on the ordinan-

ces of religion, even if the opportunity were afford-

ed them, are removed by the fact that no men

have ever manifested a stronger attachment to the

altars of God's house than they-and this is not a

transient feeling, but has been followed by amend-

ment of life. There is an increasing attendance

at the Mariner's Church, and a blessing seems to

have followed the ministrations of the sanctuary

in many instances—deep impressions have been

made, that no changes can efface-many have giv-

en proofs of true repentance in the fruits of a good

life, and many more have learned to respect religi-

on, and to inquire seriously the way of salvation

are yet due on the Church, and besides the inter-

est of this debt, the current expenditure is \$2200

annually. The collections in the Church do not

amount to more than \$500 per ann. The remain-

der is obtained only by the donations and subscrip-

The mercantile community, by no means take

that deep interest yet in the moral improvement of

Seamen, which might be expected. They seem

not to feel the importance of sobriety and integri-

ty in the men to whom they commit their proper-

ty on the great deep ;-but perhaps the subject

has not yet been long enough before them-at any

rate, they have not given it the serious considera-

tion it demands, and time only, but surely, will

convince them that self-interest, no less than the

authority of God, requires them to make some pre-

sent sacrifices for the eternal welfare of the hardy

The Report alludes with much satisfaction to

the exertions making for the benefit of Seamen in

our various seaports, and also to the exertions

making in various parts of Europe and Asia .-

Surely "the abundance of the sea will soon be

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Seamen's Cause .- It is stated in the " Seamen's

lagazine," of Sept. 20th, that there are 65 Bethel

Unions, 33 Marine Bible Societies, and 14 or 15

Floating Chapels and Churches in three quarters

of the globe-& that there are 800,000 Mariners,

who may be made thro' the blessing of God, mis-

onaries of the cross of Christ in every clime

gust, 1822, the day of the terrible earthquake.

he earthquake extended, so that not more than

hree persons in ten escaped the infection. Not

les than 74 Jews, and 1500 Turks and Christians

let their sight wholly, while many more were af-

fected in various degrees. Strong is the God of

Preaching of the Cross .- Mr. Fyvie of Surat,

sufferings and death of Christ, as an atone-

remarks further, that this subject generally

ent for the sins of men, they appeared affected."

mkes them feel—and that the absolute necessity

of an atonement for sin ought never to be lost sight

in the preaching of a missionary, nor in the

Destruction of Idols .- In the Island of Karako,

athe vicinity of Amboyna, a native Schoolmas-

collected together all the inhabitants of the

degery, Jan. 18, 1822, when idolatry, to which

and their fathers had been accustomed, was

irely abolished. This was done at five differ-

places; and on the 23d of the same month,

consumed by fire or thrown into the sea .-These facts are stated by the Rev. Mr. Kam of

other idols were demolished. The whole

Amboyna, as furnishing a fresh proof of the power

divine truth, and as greatly rejoicing his heart.

M. Pelersburgh.-The Rev. Mr. Knill has a congre-

with the tokens of the divine presence. Seve-

persons give the most pleasing evidence that

Holy Spirit is operating on their hearts. Ad-

ms are frequently made to the church, of

Aigapatam, Ceylon.—This town is proverbial on

coast for its deceit and wickedness. "One

cannot trust another, for they never speak

who promise to be highly useful.

on in this city, which is favoured from time to

acts he prepares for circulation.

and generous race in their employ.

converted unto God."

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tions of the friends of the institution.

The treasury of the Society is empty. \$6000

Transmit to your posterity a preached bible with its eternity of blessings, or an ignorance of the gospel with its consequent and remediless Horrors of the Slave Trade .- The "San Jose destruction! A solemn responsibility rests par-Hallaxa," a vessel of less than seven tons burden, ticularly upon christian of this favoured day, to was lately captured in the River Calabar. She care for the unborn millions of human beings who, had been at sea with 30 slaves on board, intendin all probability, and so far as man's agency is concerned, will owe their everlasting life or death ing to reach Prince's Island-she was out six or seven weeks, and had been obliged to return for to the exertions or inactivity of the present time." want of provision. Ten of these 30 unfortunates had died during that time, of starvation-one The fourth Report of this Society is given in the poor female subsisted on salt water, till she be-N.Y. Christian Herald of Sept. 6. It expresses came raving mad, and was then literally flogged an entire conviction of the utility and importance to death! The owner of this vessel, and the purof systematic labors for the moral and religious improvement of Seamen; and while the favorable

Slavers Taken .- The British ship, Iphigenia, Lieut. Mildmay, entered the river Bonny, April 15, and found seven sail lying at anchor off the town. Five of these were armed, and had on board 1485 slaves. The contest was sharp for about 20 minutes, when they were all boarded and taken possession of. One of the vessels, with 300 slaves, ironed in the hold, was found having a lighted match hanging over the magazine hatch, left by

Newfoundland Education Society .- A society with this title was formed June 30, for promoting the education and improvement of the poor in the Island of Newfoundland. Rt. Hon. Earl Bathurst was chosen President; twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen, Vice Presidents. The population of the Island is about 70,000, and the lower orders are in a state of great ignorance and degradation.

made in May last, by the custom house officers of Minehead and Watchet, to interdict the hoisting of the Bethel Flag within the limits of their authority; and, in one instance, they hauled down the flag from the masthead of a sloop-pretending that they were authorised to do so by a law of Great Britain. The Bethel committee immediately wrote to Lord Gambier, the President of the London Bethel Union and an admiral of the Royal Navy, stating the circumstances, and requesting his Lordship's interference. Lord Gambier applied to the Commissioners of the Customs, who disapproved of the conduct of the Minehead and Watchet officers, and directed them to refrain from such interference in future. The Bethel Flag again waves triumphant in Minehead. Mr. Smith of Penzance, who was at Bristol in June, slowly recovering from a dangerons illness, related the circumstances at a Bethel meeting in that port, and thanks were voted to Lord Gambier for his disinterested friendship to seamen, while the spontaneous burst from many sailors & their wives, with streaming eyes, was loud enough to be heard, "God bless the dear old Admiral." S. Intel.

Seamen's Libraries .- A seaman's library was established at the Isle of Wight in 1822; and in June last a library for the same purpose was es-

Indians in New York .- Rev. Drs. Milled .! er and Spring have returned from a six weeks tour in the interiour of the state as agents of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. They have visited the Indian tribes, and collected funds for the society.

Seamen .- Rev. Mr. Truair has returned to N. York city, from his tour in the western part of the state. He has collected \$550 for promoting the

Revival .- Mr. Truair brings intelligence, that there is a revival of religion in Augusta, Oneida county. About 100 hope they have become subjects of divine grace. The revival pervades the whole town, and has extended to one or two oth-

The Episcopal Convention of Vermont was held

held its annual meeting in this city on Thursday society, Hon. I. Parker is President, Rev. Dr.

the corner stone of a Methodist Chapel was laid at Lechmere Point. Prayers were offered by Rev. Messre, Lindsay, Otheman, and Frost-an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hedding. The liberal assistance of a wealthy individual in the church enables the Trustees to go forward in this undertaking.

The receipts of the A. B. C. F. M. from August 13, to September 12, were \$4,152, 23, besides \$150 of Dr. Everest's Legacy, and various donations of

Methodist increase .- Mr. Philip Embury formed the first Methodist Society in this country, in New York City in 1766, & was himself the first preacher in the United States, of that denomination .-The Methodist church has increased during the 57 years, which have since passed away, till it consists of 12 conferences, 1226 travelling preachers, and more than three hundred thousand memDOMESTIC.

of 244,000, only pays an annual tax, for the support of schools, of \$90,000.

the same object. The New York common school fund, consisted in 1822, of \$1,139,130, and 25000 acres of land. It yields annually \$77,417. It appeared from the Report of the Superintendant in 1820, that nine tenths of all the children in the state, between 5 and 15 years of age, received instruction. Besides the common schools, there are more than

40 incorporated academies in the state. The Literary fund which was appropriated by

1818, to \$1,114,159. It was supposed that this sum, with the revenues from other sources for the same object, would yield an income of \$90,000. Of this income, \$45,000 annually, are appropriated by the Legislature for the support of com-

Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature of Georgia in 1817, for the support of common schools.

navigation of it to Schenectady, commenced on the 20th of Sept. and since then it has been covered with boats. The water was also let into the canal from Schenectady to Albany at the same time. Champlain Canal .- During the last week in Sept. four sloops, and eighty-eight boats from the

complete a canal, before June next, for the benefit of Bangor and the country above, by uniting

posed to celebrate the passage of the first boat through the last lock of the Erie Canal into the Hudson, on the 8th of October. It was confidently expected that there would be no disappointment. Growth of our Country .- There are now three lines of regular packets from New-York to Charles-

The whole amount of tonnage enrelled in the

1676, was only 2,000,000 tons, or about one third more than that of the United States 20 years after the formation of our present government.

world except Great Britain. Sickness at Natchez .- The last New-Orleans

Natchez was unabated in malignity. From a gentleman in Natchez to his friend in

Key West .-- The government of the United States has appointed Com. Rogers and four surgeons to visit Key West, and ascertain the extent and cause of the sickness in Com. Porter's equadron, and to take such measures as they may

Fire hundred and fifty dollars have been preented in New-York city to John Cotton, the unfortunate seaman, who lost both his arms in the

At a meeting of the Common Council in Boston, on Monday evening last, the Mayor presented a communication which he had prepared on the subject of laws, which he considers essential to the welfare of the city. The most important relates to the imposing of a legal tax on spirituous

Free Colored Persons .- The South Carolina law against this class of persons, continues to be rigidly enforced. All who arrive are imprisoned till the vessels in which they come leave the port,

The Season .- During a fortnight previous to the 26th of Sept. there was a white frost almost every night in the western counties of Massachusetts, and some injury is said to have been done to the

On the 22d of Sept. ice was formed of conside rable thickness at Quebec, and the weather for several days had been very cold. But the crops had been previously gathered, under unusually favorable circumstances, and the fruits of the earth have been more abundant in Canada, than

Fires .- In Lee, Berkshire, 28th ult. the Paper Mill of Messrs. Black and Church, with 100 reams of paper; a Grist Mill of Messrs. Thacher and Briggs, with 50 bushels of grain; a Fulling Mill, of Messrs. J. & H. Beach, and a Carding Machine of Mr. Thomas Bennet, were destroyed by firetotal loss \$4000 .- At Barnardston, 20th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. S. Edwards, with many contents-loss \$600. The fire took on the roof from the careless practice of throwing on the fire a quantity of dry shavings.—On Monday, a barn in Bedford, belonging to Mr. Jacob Gragg, of this city, was consumed by fire. Loss estimated at \$500.—It took fire from a lanthern carried into the barn by a boy, who escaped with difficulty.

Health of the Cities .- In Philadelphia week efore last, deaths 133, fever 40-malignant fever. none.—In New Orleans, one case of yellow fever

At Trenton, N.J. a stage driver was informed on Saturday, week before last, that a female passenger was dying. The stage stopped—the lady was taken from it, and died immediately. She

Four Brothers were shockingly mangled by the falling of the frame of a barn at Sherbroke, near Quebec, on the 12th Sept. They were taken home together in their wounds and blood. One died immediately, and the others were dangerously wounded.

In Salem, In Newburyport, 133 98 In Beverly,

MARRIAGES. In Boston, Mr. James S. Whitney to Miss Eliza Reed; Mr George Blankern Cary to Miss Helen M Paine; William Cushing Aylwin, Esq. to Miss Sarah C. Paine; James Bingham, Esq. of Eden-

ton, N. C. to Miss Eliza Picket, of this city; Eb enezer Goodrich, Esq. to Miss Lydia Ann Balley. At Jamaica Plains, Mr Benjamin M. Parker, of Baltimore, to Miss Ann Parker Childs.—In Dorchester, Mr Otis Shepard to Miss Ann, daughter of Mr William Pope.—In Waltham, Mr Seth B. Done to Miss Lucretia M. Johnson.—In Medfield, Done to Miss Lucretta m. Johnson.—In Medpetd, Mr Charles C. Sewall, of Dedham, to Miss Amy Peters.—In Salem, Mr Thomas Loujee to Miss Mary Batchelder; Mr Joseph Karier to Miss Lydia Shaw; Mr James Chase to Miss Betsey Teauge; Mr David Thrasher to Miss Elizabeth Conrey; Mr Nathan Millet to Miss Ursula R. Chapin Capt. Adam Nesmith to Miss Rebecca Dale,-In Beverly, Mr Philip H. Kimball, of Danvere, to Mis Susan Standley.—In Quincy, Mr Horace S. Fisk, merchant, to Miss Abigail A. Bass, daughter of Capt. Josiah B.—In Marblehead, Mr Reuben Cahoon to Miss Mary G. Wilkins.—In Salisbury, Mr Stephen M. Fowle to Miss Sally W. Dole.—In

Limerick, Me. to Miss Almira Boardman. DEATHS.

Northborough, Mr Charles Bruce to Miss Julia L. Whitney.—In Newburyport, Mr Simeon Barker, of

In Boston, Mrs Elizabeth Gray, wife of the Hon. Wm. Gray, aged 63; Master James Kelsea, 15; Mr Samuel Pitman, 27; Mr George Todd, 38; Mrs Catherine, wife of Mr Isaac W. Goodrich, 30. Alse Isaac W. Goodrich, jr. 14 mo only son of Mc Issac W. Goodrich; Miss Mary Hunt, 26; James W. son of Mr James Robinson, jun. 7 y.; Mrs. Nancy Adams, wife of Mr James A. 48; Mrs Mary wife of Mr Thomas Hall, 57; Mr Andrew Floyd, sen. 53; Mr Daniel Emerson, 21, of Stodard, N.H. Mrs Sarah A. Horton, 27, wife of Mr Wm. H.; John Vose, jr. 14, son of Mr John V.; Miss Re-becca Ann, dau. of late Capt. John Goddard, 22.

In Cambridgeport, Frances Bowon Messenger, daughter of Mr Henry M. 7 y. and 10 mo.-In Roxbury, Mr Timothy Emerson, 84, formerly of Mathuen; Widow Sarah Patrick, 88,-In Medford, Mr Benjamin Floyd, a revolutionary soldier, 70.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Homan, 65; Mr Brack-ley Rose, 56.—In Newburyport, Mrs Sarah Hook, 87; Mrs Catharine Corning, widow of the late Capt. Samuel C.54; Mrs Mary Wallis, consort of Mr Samuel W. 60 .- In Hingham, Sarah Cushiag, 18 mo. youngest child of Capt. Wilson Whiton.

—In Middlebury, Mr Stephen B. Pickens, 41.—In Cohasset, Mr Abraham Lincoln, 83.-In Medway Joseph Elliot, only child of Dr. L. Littlefield, 15mo. -In Brewster, Mrs Sarah, wife of Gen. Jeremiah Mayo.—In Tyngsborough, Mrs Susannah, wife of Col. Eben. Bancroft, 80.—In Nantucket, Mrs Margaret Gardner, 80 .- In Westhampton, Mr J. Petfinger, 72, a native of Hesse Cassel, and one of Burgoyne's army.—In Westfield, Mr Asa Chaffee, 67.—In Northfield, Mr Phineas Smith, 62—a cripple from infancy; he never dressed or undresse himself nor walked a step, yet was blessed with a contented mind, and was always pleasent and grateful for existence.—In Marlborough, Josiah, only son of Jabez Stow, 19.—At Bedford, on 10th

ult. Mrs Lydia Fitch, relict of late Jeremiah F. 79.
In Providence, R. I. Mrs Ann Mason, wife of Mr
Pardon M. 61.—In Little Compton, Mr St. Brownell, 82.—In Keene, Mr Amariah Partridge, 67.— In Philadelphia, Capt. Wm. Milnor, 53; Mr Horatio M. Chamberlain, 26, a native of Boston.—In Lançaster, Penn. Rev. John Joseph Holland, pastor of the Catholic Church in that State .- At Lyons, N. Y. Mr Wm. T. Cutler, 22, late of Brookfield, Mass .- In Royalton, Vt. 10th ult. Mr Thomas Bingham, 82 - In Dover, N. H. Capt. Joseph Gage.-In Prospect, Me. widow Abigail Eaton, aged one hundred and two years and nine months. -In New-York city, Rev. Christian Bork, late pastor of the Dutch Church in Franklin-street, 66:

n Durham, Me. suddenly, Mr Aaron Osgood, 75. In Rensselaer co. N. Y. Rev. Isaiah Y. Johnson, 41, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Ch. of Schoodack At Key West, Rev. B. R. Montgomery, D. D. 46.

THE DECISION. THIS day published by S. T. ARMSTRONG, 50 Cornhill, price 37 cents, The Decision, or Religion must be all or is nothing ; second Ame-

rican Edition, considerably enlarged. "This is one of the most interesting and useful little works we have met with for a long time. It is recommended by its simplicity, by its familiar representation of actual character, and by its style. It is adapted to the gayest and most thoughtless of our youth; it is calculated to engage the interest if not to affect the heart, of the most suber-minded and moral of our community; and to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sin ment, to hold fast the profession of their attachment to him, and to abound in godliness and good works." "The story itself is a very short and simple one, but its characters are so true to nature, that we have no doubt it has been drawn from what has occurred in real life. Our regret in laying down this little volume was, that it is too short. As it is, we cherish the fondest expectation, that the lessons which it is meant to teach will reach the hearts of many hitherto strangers to the truth, and enable them, like Gertrude, to choose that better part which shall never be taken from them."-Christian Herald.

Also, for sale as above, Prayers for children and youth; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Christ, 37 1-2 cts. An Essay on Faith. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 50 cts. Remarks on the Internal Evidences of the truth of Christian Revelation. By Thomas Erskine Esq. Price 62 cts.

HISTORICAL READER. JUST received and for sale by James Loring, at his Book-store, No. 2, Cornhill, The Historical Reader, designed for the use of Schools and Families. On a new plan. By Rev. J. L. Blake, Concord, N. H. Price 75 cents. Conversation on Natural Philosophy, with Questions, a new edition. Improved by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 150 cents. Blairs Rhetorick, with Questions, by Rev. J. L. Blake. Price 75 cents.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY Packages of Crockery and Glass Ware, comprising a very complete assortment for country trade, are for sale at very low prices, by I. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 20, Broad-street. Oct. 11. BROWN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE HU-

MAN MIND .-- The Subscriber intends to publish immediately a Second American Edition of this valuable work. Andover, Sept. 22, 1823.

JEREMIAH FITCH & Co.

No. 7, Market-Street, Up Stairs.

AVE just received, by the late ships from England, their usual supply of Woolen, Cotton and Worsted Goods, which are offered for sale, by the package or piece. 8w Oct. 11.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS. A LARGE assortment of 4-4 White Flannels, of the best British Manufacture. Colored do.4-4wide, together with a good supply of scarlet and blue Salisbury Flannels, small figure, received by CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street.

DR. WARREN ABBOT, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of his profession at No. 31 Summer-street.

French, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls.

CLEVELAND & DANE, 43, Market-street, will open this morning, one case containing French, Cashmere, and Merino Long Shawls, the Cashmere being of a style and quality seldom met with in this market, consisting of white scarlet and black, together with a few dark colors, suitable for elderly ladies.

6w Oct. 4.

LONG SHAWLS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st.

Have recently opened, 2 cases of Raw Silk
Long Shawls, scarlet and amaranth colors—I dowhite Cashmere, new patterns. 6w Oct. 4.

dence, a numerous population is subduing the for-est and animating the prairie—a mighty genera-tion will soon tread upon our ashes. Men and that female education is carried on with great

chaser of these human beings is a woman! titude, the limited degree of patronage is justly

the crew when they deserted her!

Bethel Flag Triumphant .- A silly attempt was

tablished at Genoa.

Aleppo.-The month that followed the 13th was very distressing to the survivors. The Ophthlaia prevailed throughout the district to which

gospel among seamen. ers in the neighborhood,

giving an account of one of his theetings among the heathen, observes that "when he told them of last week at Windsor, attended by a larger number of clergymen than usual. The convention proposes that the Eastern Diocess (now comprising all the New England States except Connecticut) be divided; & that a new Bishop be appointed for Vermont. The recent acquisition to their funds in Vermont, will facilitate the measure. ib. Auburn Theological Seminary .- Rev. Mr. Cox, of New-York, has recently visited a few towns in the western part of the state, and made collec-

tions for the Seminary to the amount of \$2,087, 70. Of this amount, \$1,265, 90 were collected in Auburn, where \$19,000 had been previously raised for the same object. Mr. C. states, that besides the endowment of the Professorship, of which Dr. Richards is the prospective incumbent, one of the other Professorships will be endowed with \$10,000 from the city of New-York; and asks, " Is it too much to expect that \$10,000 will be raised to endow a third Professorship from among our brethren of the West?"

The Evangelical [Unitarian] Missionary Society, of last week. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Frances of Watertown. The collection for the funds at the close of divine service, was \$188, 80. Of this Bancroft is Vice President, A. Bradford, Esq. Secretary, B. Guild, Esq. Treasurer.

Ebenezer Chapel .- On Wednesday the 24th ult

books and clothing.

under date of January 23, 1823, that in. | bers.

CORBAN SOCIETY.

ciety be

sufficient patronage.

from that place."

in killed.

in clothing were distributed among 33 students

preparing for the Gospel ministry—that the bal-ance of clothing on hand is estimated at \$69, 75,

and the Society are now owing about \$40 over

Among the votes passed at this meeting is the following:—Voted, "That the thanks of the So-

tions and individual donors, who have generously

which, particular notice is taken of the auxiliary

society in Ashby, and an association of young men

in Boston. We hope the benevolent designs of

this Institution will never be frustrated for want of

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOR EIGN.

Spain .- The intelligence received in Boston, a

few days ago, that Riego has arrived in Malaga,

His force however, consists of 3800, instead of

8000. Zayas and several officers and Priests.

In the Paris Journal of August 31st, it is stated,

that " The Bulletin dated at St. Mary's, Aug. 19,

makes no mention of negociations with the go-

vernment of Cadiz. We see therefore, that no-

thing is less clear than what is passing before

Cadiz. But we shall probably soon know offici-

ally, whether our troops entered Corunna August 21st, as was announced."

and the Ambassador of a great power of the north, are the order of the day at Madrid. They speak

much of the speedy arrival of Quesada and his

troops. There was much tranquility in the city."

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 3d, states

that the French had been repulsed at Tariffa,

with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The

writer adds, " Malaga is in a dreadful state at pre-

sent: the commander has made a requisition of

100,000 dollars of the merchants-several who re-

fused to pay, have been sent to prison, among

them the American Consul. And several have

been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to pro-

ceed from here to bring the English merchants

A letter is received in town by way of St. Tho-

mas, which states that on the 23d of August, an

action took place in the east part of Demarara

between a body of 2000 well armed negroes, and

the troops of the province, when the blacks were

defeated and dispersed with the loss of about 150

South America-Chili .- The affairs of the Re-

public are represented as unsettled. Vessels had

sailed for Peru to bring back the forces of Chili,

which had been sent to aid the Peruvians .- The

Supreme Director had become unpopular-the

new congress was soon to convene-and a new

Peru .- The Spanish Royalists are said to have

bandoned the contemplated attack on Lima-the

Patriots have received a reinforcement of 3000 men

from the Colombian Republic-It was expected

that Bollivar would soon arrive and take command

of the united troops and attack the Spaniards .-

The whole force of the Spaniards is at Xanxa, &

amounts to 8000. When Bollivar arrives he will

take command of an equal force, accustomed to

The government of Peru is very popular, and

uncommonly active. Riva Aguero, a man of great

talents, who enjoys the entire confidence of the

A Colombian Privateer-Seized the schooner

Junius of Baltimore on her way from Mexico, and having detained her 45 days and soized her cargo.

returned her to the Capt. and two of the crew-

the schooner has since arrived in Baltimore in dis-

tress. The mate, four seamen, the cook, and three

from Fayal, dated August 30th. "We nave been

visited within the last week by eighteen sail of

were pursued by Lord Cochrane's single ship to

Rio Janeiro .- Brazil, August 12th. " The

government is not yet in a settled state. The

laws of the Cortes are dictated by the Emperor

and his ministers. He is a favourite with the

people, but they would not that he should be ab-

olute. The troops are generally well paid, and

are sometimes regaled with wine by the Emperor

Emperor and Empress entered the city a few days

ago an horseback. The rain fell in torrents-they

were escorted by the military, who, with a large number of negroes, rent the air with "Vivas."

The Persians .- The Austrian Observer of

August 20th announces that the Kiaja of Daud

Pacha with 5000 men, has gained a decisive vic-

tory over the Persians at Mendeh, a town five

leagues from Bagdad, which the latter had captur-

ed from the Turks. The garrison made a sally

and was repulsed with the loss of 1000 men, and

Affairs of Greece .- It is computed that 15000

Greeks have returned to Scio. A letter from

Constantinople says "many persons have been seized and strangled."—A letter from Scio—"A

person informed me a few days since that he saw

the head of a Greek severed from his body with a

blunt knife. Whilst he was struggling in agony.

undergoing such barbarity, he was not secured ex-

cept by the Executioner who stood over him.

Distressing Intelligence.—The U. S. sloop Pea-cock, Capt. S. Cassin, arrived at Norfolk 30th

September from Thompson's Island, and brings

more melancholy news from that ill-fated spot.

Mr. Debree, purser, of the Peacock, Turnishes the

following list of officers who have died, viz:-

Capt. William H. Watson, of Virginia, at Thomp-

son's Island, Sept. 13 .- Lieut. Geo. W. Hammer-

sley, of Maryland, on board the Fox, off Havana.

-Lieut. Nathl. Carter, jr. of Massachusetts, at

Thompson's Island.—Acting Sailing Master Arthur Bainbridge, of New-Jersey, nephew of Com. Bainbridge, at do. 15th.—Midshipman Richard M. Bainbridge, at do. 15th.—Midshipman Robert

Taylor, of N. Jersey.-Chaplain D. P. Adams, of

N. Hampshire, on board the Peacock, on the 21st,

while homeward bound. Mr. Adams is a man of

consummate genius as a mathematician, and is a

great loss to the Navy .- About 40 seamen and

other persons are stated to have died during the

prevalence of the fever, and about 60 cases of the

disease at Allenton and the Hospital, including those sent ashore from the shipping. The officers who remained sick at the island, were Surgeons Williamson, Babbitt, Van Brunt, Bassett, and

Salutary Example.—A young lady in London, who was shockingly injured by being upset in a Post Coach from London to Newark, has recov-

Sale of the London Morning Chronicle.-This

Daily Paper which is extensively circulated at home and abroad was lately sold for 40,000t. or 177,600 dollars.

ered of the proprietors 2221 dollars, damages.

Midshipman Radcliffe.

holding him with his hands and knees."

the Persian commander was made prisoner.

at his residence a few miles from the city.

The Portuguese Squadron .- Extract of a letter

passengers were detained by the pirates.

the 20th degree of North latitude."

Tariff of duties was in force.

service, and march against them.

people, is President of the Republic.

Mer. Adv.

N. Y. Spectator.

"Diplomatic intrigues between the Regency

and taken command of the troops is confirmed.

have been imprisoned by Riego.

presented to those benevolent associa-

[Communicated.

the amount of cash in the treasury.

contributed their aid to this Society.

The 12th annual meeting of this Society, (com-Education. - New Hampshire, with a population posed of Ladies in Boston and its vicinity,) was holden in Boston the 29th ult. From their Report it appears, that their receipts in cash for the past year, were \$285, 34; and in valuable articles of apparel, \$169, 50.—That their disbursements, (principally to furnish needful articles of wearing apparel,) were \$274 10, which with the donation

The Connecticut school fund amounted in 1821, to \$1,700,000. The amount paid to the towns from the income of this fund in 1818, was \$70,000, exceeding by 22,000 the amount raised by tax for

the Legislature for the encouragement of Litera-ture, amounted in 1822, to \$99,535, which afforded an income of \$5,142. The Literary fund of Virginia, amounted in

non schools.

Internal Improvement-Western Canal.-The

waters of Lake Champlain, passed the Lock at Lansingburg.

Maine Canal.—It is proposed to open and

the waters of Pushaw Lake with Penobscot river. Canal Celebration .- The citizens of Albany pro-

ton, S. C. The first, consisting of ships, leaves on Thursday-the second, consisting of brigs, leaves on Monday-and the third, consisting of schooners, leaves on Saturday.

coasting trade in 1789, was 68,607 tons only—In thirty years it increased to 571,058 tons.

The tonnage of all the nations of Europe is

The tonnage of the United States in 1810, was far greater than that of any other nation in the

papers, of Sept. 1, mention, that the sickness at

Washington, dated in August. "There is no uniform mode of attack; some become suddenly wild and frantic, even while pursuing their ordinary business, apparently perfectly well, so that it requires the strength of four or five to hold them .- Others are differently affected. Pains, violent and excruciating, attack the head, back and limbs-violent pain and burning skin succeed-vomiting, and great irritation of the stomach-weakness and death. One of our physicians, a most respectable young man, taken in a singular manner. His spirits were unusually excited-he laughed-dancedand sung all the songs he could think of, and appeared to be perfectly happy. Other symptoms soon occurred, which too plainly indicated his si-

tuation. He was soon numbered with the dead!" Another letter of the same date of the above ays, "You can form no idea of the sickness and suffering in this city. Carts going in from the country on business, are seized, for the purpose of carrying out the dead bodies. Coffins can hardly be had for the dead. The sick frequently lie down and die without remedy, and not a soul to

hand them a cup of cold water.' the convoy and squadron that evacuated Bahia. They arrived in a very destitute situation. They deem necessary to stop its progress.

action between the Patriot & a piratical schooner.

liquors sold by tavern keepers.

when they are compelled to take passage again.

in ordinary years.

was reported August 30th, the first this season.

was unwell when she entered the stage.

Contributions for Maine Sufferers. 1205 83 In Portland, 841 67

177,600 dollars.

Literary Notices.—John Pickering, Esq. of Salem, with the assistance of David Brown, a native Cherokee, is preparing a Grammar of the Cherokee language.
The Hebrew Grammer of Prof. Stuart. - A second edition enlarged and improved with much labour, is out of the press & ready for subscribers.

the truth." The prejudices of the people aschools are yielding, and the boys who ating. now learn the catechisms and other books Missionaries. Beside superintending this, Mowatt, Methodist Missionary, has establish-The another about three miles distant, where 27 are placed under his care, and the inhabseem ardently desirous that the school may fre Manner of Life .- " While the men take

of the cattle, for which they make enclosures ire them by night from beasts of prey, prehe skins which constitute their garments, & on hunting excursions; the poor women build the houses, cultivate the grounds, plant, and bring in the fruits of the earth egress of the Gospel in India .- Dr. Carey O God, whose thunder shakes the sky; Whose eye this atom globe surveys! To thee, my only rock, I fly, Thy mercy in thy justice praise. The mystic mazes of thy will, The shadows of celestial light, Are past the power of human skill,— But what the eternal acts is right. O! teach me in the trying hour, When anguish swells the dreary tear, To still my sorrows, own thy power, Thy goodness love, thy justice fear. If in this bosom, aught but thee, increaching sought a boundless sway, Omniscience could the danger see, And mercy look the cause away. Then why, my soul, dost thou complain? Why drooping seek the dark recess? Shake off the melancholy chain, For God created all to bless. But ah! my breast is human still; The rising sigh, the falling tear, My languid vitals' feeble rill, The sickness of my soul declare. But yet, with fortitude resign'd, I'll thank the inflicter of the blow Forbid the sigh, compose my mind, Nor let the gush of mis'ry flow. The gloomy mantle of the night, Which on my sinking spirit steals, Will vanish at the morning light, Which God, my East, my Sun, reveals.

> INTERNAL EVIDENCE. A man of subtle reasoning asked A peasant, if he knew Where was the internal evidence That proved his Bible true? The terms of disputative art Had never reached his ear-He laid his hand upon his heart,

And only answered " HERE." MISCELLANY. AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society for September, 1823. An aged widow, by Mr. Dane, Gloucester, \$20 00 (also 2 shirts, 2 cravats, 1 hdkf. and one pairs hose,) Month. Con. for prayer, S. Chh. Danvers, Wellfleet Benevolent Society, Praying Circle in Northampton, Mass. thro the Hampshire Christian Depository, Leominster Female Aux. Educa. Society, (also 17 pr. socks, 3 vests, 2 cravats.) John Peabody, Danvers, The following sums by N. Willis, viz. Friend in Salem, \$15; A.J. \$10; Reading Society, Charlestown, N. H. an annual subscrip.for Rev. J. Crosby, by N.H. \$10; James Brown, Albany, N. York, \$250; Aged Female, Sutton, Ms. 50 cts. 38 00 Richard Cobb, Esq. Portland. 100 00 10 00 George Romeroy, Cooperstown, N. Y. Mechanic, Framingham, Hillsboro' County, N. H. Char. & Bible Soc. 20 20 10 00

Dea. Josiah Thayer, Douglas, Monthly Concert in Rev. John M. Putnam's Society, Ashby, Mass. 13 00 Female Co-operation Soc. Westminster, Ms. 22 17 Wilton, N. H. Female Education Society, Wilton Reading and Dorcas Society, Arthur Tappan, Esq. New-York, 50 00 Monthly Concert, Chelsea, Con. 35 00 A few individuals in Northampton, thro' the Hampshire Christian Depository, 40 00

5 00

38

Enclosed to the Treasurer, Boston,

Princeton, N. J. friend, by H. Hill, Salem Female Education Society, A few Ladies, Billerica, Read. Soc. Greenfield, N.H. by G.W. Rogers 3 54 Ladies Charitable So. Stanstead, L. Canada 6 00 Monthly Concert in do. Waldoboro', Me. Marriage Fee, 14 25 Hepsey Hawley, Munroe, Con. Mrs. Huntington, N. Y. Mrs. Savage, Salem, 2 00 Mrs. Adams, Newburyport, 5 00 Concord, N. H. Female Education Society, 18 00 Mrs. Coombs, Newburyport, 5 00 Young Men's Aux. Education Society do. Contribution in Haverhill, Mass. Misses Lydia and Abigail March, do. Coll. in Rev. Mr. Gile's Chh. Newburyport 9 14 Coll. in Rev. Mr. Dimmick's Chh. in do. 31 42 Two individuals in Newbury, 1 70 Enoch Thurlow, 3 00 do. Collection in Ipswich, 37 08

Contrib. by Rev. B.Emerson's Chh. Salem, 25 00 Individuals in Rowley, 10 50 Collection in Topsfield, do. Miss Bartlett's School, Topsfield, 25 72

in Rev.Mr. Brigg's Society, Boxford, 10 25 C. J. Adams, Boston, Rev. Robert Page, Bradford, N. H. Mon. Concert, 1st Parish in Amherst, Ms. 3 00 Joseph Battelle, Norfolk, Con. 5 00 J. Lawrence & a few other Friends, Salem, 10 00 Wm. Perry, Leominster, Mass. 1 00 Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, John Noyes, Putney, Vt. Eliphalet Terry, Hartford, Con. 10 00

Life Subscriptions. Rev. Thomas Shepard, Ashfield, Mass. from Ladies of his Parish, Rev. Ebenezer B. Sperry, Wenham, Mass. from Ladies of his Society, Rev. Samuel Harris, Windham, N. H. from Ladies of his Society,

Annual Subscriptions Edmund Kimball, \$5; Wm. Bartlett, \$25; John Varnum, Haverhill, \$5: Moses Brown, \$25. A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, ? No. 10, Merchants Row, Boston. \$ \$1259 63

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Donations for September, 1823. Auxiliary Tract Society, Boscawen, West

Parish, N. H. by Miss Sarah Knight, Auxiliary Tract Society, Parsonsfield, Me. Gideon Colcord, Agent. Auxiliary Tract Society in Ashfield, in Williamsburg, da. in Deerfield, do. in Cumming 5 00 do. in Plainfield. 5 83 in Salisbury, N. H. 2 33 Wm. A Hallock, Andover, Mass. Life Members.

Rev. Nathan Perkins, D.D. West Hartford, Con. from Ladies of his Society, by Misses E. Whitman and T. E. Isham, Rev. President Tyler, Hanover, N. H. by Ladies of the Female Tract Society, Rev. Phineas Cooke, Acworth, by individuals of his Society. als of his Society, Rev. Luther Bailey, Medway, East Parish, by Females of his Society, Madam Lucy F. Hall, New Ipswich, N. H.

A married woman of the Shawance Indians, made this beautiful reply to a man whom she met in the woods, and implored her to love and to look on him: "Oulamen, my bushand," said she, "he is ever before my eyes, hinders me from seeing you."

by the Fem. Aux. Tract So. in that Place 20 00

OBITUARY.

Died in Dorchester, Mass. Sept. 18, 1823, Mr. JOSEPH CLAP, in the 72d year of his age.—Mr. Clap was a remote descendant of Capt. Roger Clap, one of the first settlers of the ancient town of Dorchester, and eminently distinguished for his piety and moral worth. Mr. C. enjoyed the adventers of a religious education, and from the advantages of a religious education, and from early youth, devoted himself to God. He has been a member of the church in Dorchester for nearly half a century. He was one of the first, who assisted in the gathering of the second church in that town, and, from that time to the day of his death, was its constant friend .- In the peculiar trials through which that church was called to pass a few years since, he was firm and faithful and exerted himself, to the utmost of his ability, to promote the cause, which he conscientiously believed to be, the cause of truth and righteous ness. He was distinguished for his hospitality, especially to ministers of the gospel, who always found his house open to them, and a prophet's chamber ready for their reception. In his family, his was the resolution of Joshua, -As for me and my house we will serve the Lord! He lived to see many of his children and his children's children walking in the truth, and giving themselves up in an everlasting covenant to the God of their fathers. A numerous posterity followed him to the grave, who will not soon forget his example, his instructions and his prayers.

His death was more remarkable than his life. With little, if any, distress of body, with perfect resignation to the divine will, in the full persuasion of a glorious immortality, he quietly sunk away, and fell asleep in Jesus. He is gone, we to that world, where the praises of God, in which he peculiarly delighted on earth, will be his endless employment. - Communicated.

Died in Dorchester, Sept. 22, 1823 .- Miss FAN-NY TILESTON CLAP, daughter of Dea. Joseph Clap, & grand-daughter of Mr. Jos. Clap, in the 20th year of her age. - In her character religion shone with no common lustre. Blessed, from her infancy, with a religious education, and enjoying, in a high degree, the advantages of parental instruction, she habitually manifested a most amiable disposition, united with great purity of manners and correctness of life. She was never addicted to those fashionable follies, which often form a powerful and too successful attraction to young females. There was a natural sobriety and steadiness in her character, which, with the constant discharge of filial & relative duties, induced the belief in the minds of those, whose views of religion were superficial, that she needed no further change. On this subject, however, a very different opinion was entertained by herself. For the last few years of her life, her mind was deeply exercised on the subject of religion. She felt and acknowledged herself to be a sinner condemned by the law of God. She realized her need of an interest in an Almighty Saviour, and cordially accepted the free offer of mercy through his atoning blood. The sincerity of her faith and repentance was fully manifested, not only in her general conversation, but in the uncommon patience and resignation with which she endured a painful sickness, and in the peace and joy with which she met the stroke of death-although she entertained a hope of an interest in the Saviour, some time previous to her last sickness, and had frequently attended meetings of inquiry, she did not make a profession of her faith until a short time previous to her death.

On the last Sabbath in August, but three weeks before her dissolution, she came into the house of God, with a trembling frame and a hectic glow upon her cheek, and with one of her sisters and four other youthful companions, avouched the Lord to be her God and Jesus her Saviour, in the presence of a large assembly, whose tears evinced their sympathy in the affecting transaction.-Such a scene was never before witnessed in that place. Cold must have been the heart that was not moved on that occasion!

Who could see without emotion, a young person, fully realizing herself to be on her way to the grave, coming from her sick chamber into the sanctuary, for the first and last time to comply with the dying command of her blessed Lord !-The astonishing composure, with which she listened to the services of that day, in which her own peculiar and affecting case was continually intermingled, will not soon be forgotten; neither will the impression be soon obliterated of the almost supernatural fortitude, with which she remarked, at the close of a service, which to many minds would have been painfully trying, that she had enjoyed a delightful season. The anticipation of her approaching dissolution was soon realized. In twenty days from the time of her solemn surrender of herself to her Saviour at his table, she surrendered her immortal spirit into his hands. She is gone we cannot doubt, from the church militant to the church triumphant, from the worship of God in his earthly courts to join the assembly of the first born whose names are written in heaven. Communicated.

A HERMITAGE.

Near Feyburgh in Swisserland is an hermitage esteemed a very singular curiosity; it is situated among woods and rocks, which lead the mind to serious contemplation. In this romantic retreat a hermit is said to have lived twenty-five years; who, with his own hands, had formed in the rock a very neat chapel, chamber, parlor, refectory, kitchen, cellar, and other offices; and, notwithstanding, the rooms lie deep, a chimney is carried up through the rock to the height of ninety feet. He likewise levelled one side of the rock, and, by laying waste earth upon it, converted it into a garden, which was so delightfully situated, that it appeared a luxury in a hermit to enjoy it. He next formed two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain, by tracing the veins, whence he observed some drops of water distilling, and thus obtained water for domestic uses as well as for his garden.-The parlour is the most amazing performance, being 28 yards long, 12 wide, and 17 high, with four apertures representing windows; at one end of which stood the cabinet and little library of this extraordinary man, whose name was John de Pre, who began this Herculaneur labor at thirty years of age, and with the assistance of a single servant completed it in 25 years. The river Sane flows by the foot of the rock, and round this delightful retreat is an easy descent corered by a part of a forest, in which are shady woods and pleasing avenues. The man of feeling, who visits this stupendous performance, is by turns agitated with pity and admiration; while he views the contrivance and industry perceptible in every part of the design, he is lost in astonish-; and when he reflects on the fate of the wonderful man who was drowned in the river Sane, as he was carrying back some young people who came to visit him on the consecration of his chapel, in 1708, he can scarcely restrain the tear of humanity, nor withhold the sigh of benevolence.

Six days shalt thou labour .- An eminent minister in Wales hearing of a neighbour who followed his calling on the Lord's day, went and asked hin why ho broke the Sabbath. The man replied that he was driven to it, by finding it hard work to maintain his family. "Will you attend public to maintain his family. "Will you attend public worship, (said Mr. P.) if I pay you weekly a day's wages?" "Yes, mest gladly," said the poor man. He attended constantly, and received his pay. After some time Mr. P. forgot to send the money; and recollecting it, called upon the man, and said "I am in your debt." "No Sir, (he replied) you are not." "How so, (said Mr. P.) I have not paid you of late?" "True, (answered the man) but I can now trust God; for I have found that he can bless the work of six days for the support of my family, just the same as seven." Ever after, he strictly kept the Sabbath, and found that in keeping God's commands, there is not only no loss but

NATIONAL PATRONAGE OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Russian Bible Society, are transported throughout this vast empire, at the public expense. The Emperor presented the Society with a spacious edifice for the transaction of its business; gave 25, 000 rubles to its funds, and desired to be considered as a member, with an annual subscription of 10,000 rubles.

Prussia. The King has exempted the letters of the Prussian Bible Society, and of its Auxiliaries,

from postage.

Sweden. The King has ordered a collection to be made once a year in all the Churches of the Diocess of Gottenburg, for the Gottenburg Bible Society. He accepted the Office of Patron of the Sweedish Bible Society, and has exempted its letters and parcels from postage. He likewise ordered a collection to be made in every Church in the kingdom for the purpose of supplying the poor with Bibles.

Denmark.—The King gave \$4000 to the Danish Bible Society, & reduced the postage on Bibles.
Saxony.—The government granted to the Saxon Bible Society the privilege of receiving letters

and parcels free of postage.

Wurtemburg.—The King officially announced his approbation of the Wurtemburg Bible Society, and made a donation to its funds.

France.—The government allowed the Paris Bible Society to import Bibles free of duty. The Duke D'Angouleme, with the concurrence of the King, addressed a letter to the Society, expressing his approbation of its designs. The Duke de Cazes, at the time Prime Minister, gave 1000

livres to the Society.

Great Britain.—The government invariably remits the duties on the books imported by the British and Foreign Bible Society."

A Wise Fool .- It used to be considered an indispensable appendage to a great man's establishment, to have in his service one of his unfortunate fellow mortals from whom Providence had withheld the blessings of understanding .- This man was called the fool, and kept continually round his employer's person, for the purpose of amusing those greater fools, who are capable of sporting with his misfortunes. It happened that one thus employed, had very much pleased his master, affording what he called sport for his company, and as a mark of his approbation, he gave him a favourite walking cane, with this injunction-" keep it till you meet a greater fool than yourself, then give it him." A very short time after the rich man was taken dangerously ill, and his physician pronounced his life in imminent danger. The fool was about the bed, and observed him in the greatest consternation; on which he asked him why he appeared so frightened. "I am dying!" was the answer. "Dying! what is that?" said the fool. "Going from this world to another—from this world to eternity!" "Oh, a journey," said the fool, " well, is every thing prepared? "No, nothing is prepared for such an awful journey?" Away ran the fool and instantly returned with the cane, and putting it into the hands of his dying master said—"There take back the cane." Christian Spectator.

Anecdote .- At the meeting of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, many interesting and affecting things were said. A converted Jew, the son of a Rabbi (or teacher,) returned his thanks for the exertions of the Society on behalf of his nation, and related, that he once conversed with a learned gentleman who spoke very lightly of the objects of the Society and its effects, and said, " He did not suppose they would convert more than a hundred altogether.' so; returned the converted Jew, you are a skil-ful calculator—take your pen now, and calculate THE WORTH OF ONE HUNDRED IMMORTAL SOULS!

Preservation from Shipwreck .- The last Edinburgh Review contains an interesting article on the subject of Capt. Manby's plan for preserving the lives of persons on board of vessels wrecked upon the coast of England. That plan was to place mortars upon the coast, prepared, in case of a shipwreck in the neighborhood, and near the shore by firing a ball over the vessel to throw a rope attached to it across it, so that the persons might by means of that rope be brought in safety the land. The plan is simple, but has been found in many instances efficacious. It is stated that no less than 220 persons have been saved from death by it on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk; of which number 68 were foreigners, on which the Reviewers make the following remark: "A system which has in view the benefit of all nations may soon, we would fain hope, he practised on other shores than our own."

Amongst the numerous tokens of regard received by Bishop Hobart, previously to his departure for Europe, the following very gratifying one, and so creditable to the respectable body by whom it was paid, deserves, says the New-York Evening

Post, to be especially noticed: "The Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Isracl, have the pleasure to enclose to Bishop Hobart a letter of introduction to the Rev. Doctor Solomon Herschell, Grand Rabbi of the Jews in London; and they tender to the Bishop their best wishes for the restoration of his health, and his speedy return to his family and friends."

The introductory letter referred to above, states, that the Right Reverend Bishop Hobart had by his " learning and the liberality of sentiment to wards the chosen people, which has distinguished his ecclesiastical career, obtained a high claim to the respect and friendly consideration of our brethren THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL. & we have great pleasure in recommending him to your kind & friendly attention; and concludes with their "best wishes and prayers for the prosperity and welfare of all ISRAEL confided to your care."

CARDS.

Mr. WILLIS .- The subscriber is desirous of expressing through the Recorder his gratitude to the members of his parish who have constituted him a life member of the American Education Society.

The promptness and cheerfulness with which
the contributors furnished \$40, the sum necessary

for the purpose, is peculiarly grateful as a testimo-nial of the interest they have taken in the important object of the Society, as well as their respect and affection to their pastor.

Wenham, Oct. 1, 1823. EBENEZER P. SPERRY.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$40, from Mrs. Elizabeth Case, Treasurer of the Female Charitable Society in Grafton, to constitute him a life member of the American Education Society. Many daughters have done virtuously, may many more go and do likewis While it does not make them poor, may it be the means of making many rich in Christ Jesus.

Grafton, Sept. 30, 1823.

John Miles.

Ladies of the first Parish in Needham, wishing to express their respect for their minister, and to promote the interests of religion, have generously contributed \$40, to constitute their paster the Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE, a life member of the American Education Society.

DANIEL APPLETON, No. 21, Broad-Street, Corner of Central Street,

AS received, and offers for sale—Black, blue
and mixt English and French Broadcloths;
Flannels; plain and figured Bombazetts; Plaids;
Kerseys; Pelisse Cloths; Cassimere Shawis; worsted Hose; 4-4, 6-4 Oil Cloths; Choppa Romals;
Readanness; 4-4, 6-6 Oil Cloths; Choppa Romals; Bandannes; Crape Shawls; Crape Scarfs and Dresses; black & colored figur'd Canton Crapes; black Lavantines, &c.—Also, blue & fashionable mixt Ladies French Cloths, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or yard. APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, has published and offers for sale the following books, on liberal terms, by the dozen or single.

Alden's Reader, containing, I. The Art of Delivery sticulation livery—articulation, accent, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses, key, or pitch of the voice, and tones. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of Prose. 2. Poetic numbers, Structure of English verse-feet and pauses, measure and move ment—melody, harmony and expression. Rules for reading verse. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of verse, &c. This is one of the most systematic school books in use, and is exten-

sively circulated. Murray's Grammar Abridged, with alterations and improvements. Designed for the younger class of learners. By a Teacher of Youth.—Fif teenth edition—Price 1 dol. 17 cts. per dozen. It generally in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, &c. than any other Grammar.

Murray's Exercises, tenth edition.

Murray's Key, a new edition. Price 37 1-2 cts.

Watts on the Improvement of the Mind. With Questions adapted to the work; for Schools and Academies.—Second edition.

Dr. Johnson says, that " Watts on the Mind ought to be read over once a year, by every perthe result must be beneficial to your character. unless youare extremely deficient towardyourself."

Mason on Self-Knowledge; Showing the Nature

and Benefit of that important science, and the way to attain it, &c. With Questions adapted fo schools and Academies. Third edition with Notes Common Things, a Catechism by Blair, together with Questions on the American Revolution, and on Customs of Nations, &c. Much used in primary schools. Third edition. Price 1 dol. 12 cts. per dozen.

Barbauld's Lessons. Pope's Essay on Man, prirted on bandsom Nonpareil type, at 12 cents each.

Alger's Elements of Orthography. Price 12 cts Arithmetical Tables .- 6 cts. Franklin Primer .- - 12 cts.

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN. WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass Have just published, (price 37 1-2 cents,) Prayers for Children and Youth; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Jesus Christ. "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in the house, and when thou walkest by the

way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."-Deuteronomy vi. 7. From the Preface .- " It is with the hope of aiding Christian mothers, and especially those who are united in maternal associations, in this pleasant duty, that this little book is written"—" If one mother is aided in the discharge of her arduous duties, or one child is better instructed in its duty to God, and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, it will be an ample reward to one, who is most deeply impressed with the responsibility of parents, and the importance of well adapted instruction to children.

Sold by Whipple & Lawrence, Salem ; C. Whipple, Newburyport; S. T. Armstrong, Boston; J. P. Haven, New-York, and by Booksellers gene-

ADAMS GEOGRAPHY.

UST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, the seventh edition, greatly improved, of Dr. Adams' Geography and Atlas. Geography, One dollar-Atlas, 50 cts. This Geography cannot fail to receive the approbation of all who examine it. The First Part consists of the names of places, rivers, &c. divided and accented. The Second Part consists of a Grammar of Geography, to be committed to memory, and, by being placed by itself prevents all uncertainty relative to the part to be committed, and is to be studied with constant reference to the Atlas. The Third Part is an interesting description of the world, to be read in classes. To this edition s a ded, a concise view of Ancient Geography. The interrogative system of teaching, which Dr. Adams, the author of this Geegraghy, introduced in his highly approved "Scholar's Arithme

tic," in 1801, is now introduced with some im provement into the Third Part of this work. Instead of printing the question at length, which ecessarially swells the work, a character, (q) is introduced, intimating to the instructor and pupil that a question is required, For instance, in the first sentence of the work—"The ancients had no q certain knowledge of the figure of the earth"— the question is, Had the ancients any certain knowledge of the figure of the earth? The answer from reading the sentence, is evident, No, or They had

Dr. Stoughton, President of the Columbian College, thus speaks of the work . The Geography by Daniel Adams, A. M. as far s my judgement extends, is one of the happiest

of efforts for imparting profit, popularity, and plea-sure to the science it teaches. The accentuation of difficult words in the first part, is as necessary and useful as the outlines to be committed to memory in the second part, are select and judicious. In part the third the Author has avoided servility in copying from the works of others, and in a style, neat and attractive, has exhibited the state of Nations and Cities, not as they presented themselves in the last or former centuries, but as they now exhist. The work discovers the extensive reading of the Author, and a felicity of talent in fixing on the facts which are best calculated to inform and edify. I wish the work a very extensive circulation. WILLIAM STOUGHTON.

DOUGLASS ON MISSIONS. THIS day published, and for sale by SAMUEL

T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, Hints on Missions. By JAMES DOUGLASS, Esq. First American Edition .- Price 37 1-2 cts. "The comprehensive view which Mr. Douglass has taken of the whole sphere of Missionary exer-

tion-of the agency actually in operation, and of the resources and means which it remains to em ploy, is at once highly interesting and valuable.— This is elequent writing; but, what is more, it is as just as it is eloquent .- Of the feasibility of some of the plans suggested by Mr. Douglass, dif-ferent opinions will be entertained; but, the impression left by the perusal of his eloquent remarks cannot fail to be in favor of at least the rationality of the moral enterprise in which we may now be said to have embarked.—His Hints must be recognised as proceeding from a comprehensive mind glowing with a genuine and expansive philanthro-py."—Eclectic Magazine.

Also, vol. IV, of Scott's Family Bible; subscribers are requested to send for their volumes.

In Press, and will be published in a few days, The Decirion; or Religion must be all or is nothing. From the third Edinburgh edition, considerably enlarged.

Oct. 4.

TUST published by "The Society of Inquiry respecting Missions," at Andover.
Hymns and Sacred Songs; for the Monthly Com cert and similar occasions.

For sale by S. T. Armstrong, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston; by Geo. Goodwin & Sons, Hartford; by Wm. Whipple, Newburyport; by the Society of Inquiry in Yale College, and by J. P. Haven, New-York.—Price 25 cents single—\$2 50 per dozen.

FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and FARM, situated about half a mile from Mid-FARM, situated about half a mile from Mid-dlebury College.—Ne description is necessary for those acquainted with the premises—others can examine for themselves. The terms may be known by making application to Geo. Cleaveland, Esq., P. M., Middlebury, Vt. or the subscriber at Whitehhil, N. Y. WM. G. HOOKER.

IMPROVED SCHOOL GROGRAPHY.

A TELY published and for sale by Richard, son & Lord, No. 75, Cornhill,
A new edition (the 23d) of MORSE'S IMPROV.
ED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied with
ATLASS: The publishers have new the pleaattlass: The publishers have how the pleasure of being able to state that patronage which this work has thus far received has exceeded even this work has thus far received has exceeded even their highest anticipation. A very large number has been sold within a short period, and its infroduction is continually extending.—Instructors and School Committees who have not yet seen the school Committees who have not yet seen the work, are respectfully invited to call and receive a copy for examination. The plan and general merits of this Compend, have been noticed and approved by the following, amongst many other gentlemen:—E. Porter, E. Woods, and J. Murtick of the Andover Institution: Thomas gentlemen: —E. Porter, L. Woods, and J. Murdock, of the Andover Institution; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the U. S.; Capt. A. Partridge, of the Military Academy, Norwich; Rev. J. Lyman, Preceptor, Morristown, N. J.; Professor Silliman, in his Journal of the Arts and Sciences; J. V. N. Yates and Giden Esquires, late Superintendents of the Market Property of the Superintendents of the S Hawley, Esquires, late Superintendents of the Common Schools in the State of New-York, and by the latter in his Report, recommended for in-troduction into the schools throughout that State Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New-York; Rev. Fred. erick Beasly, University of Pennsylvania; Benja min Farnsworth, Bridgewater Academy; Rev. win Farnsworth, Bridgewater Academy; Rev. Wm. Allen, Pres. Bowdoin College; Andrew Mack, of the Academy, at Haverhill, N. H. Parsons Cook, of Westfield Academy, writes

thus, "I deem it no disparagement to the excellent systems of Geography now in use, to say that this (Morse's) is superior to any; and I shall accordingly take measures to introduce it into the Academy in this place."

Simeon Colton, Preceptor of Monson Academy Simeon Colton, Preceptor of Monson Academy, writes as follows, "I have taken some pains to compare it (Morse's Geography) with others of a similar design, and I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion, this has the advantage over all I have seen. The name of Morse undoubtedly stands at the head of the Geographers of his com-try. Stephen Farley, Atkinson Academy; John Young, Dover Academy ; Rufus A. Putnam, New

Ipswhich Academy.

An ancient ATLAS adapted to this work, has just been prepared and is now ready for sale by the publishers and the booksellars, generally, throughout the country; by Bliss & White, and Messrs. Collins, New-York; Carey & Lea, and A. Small, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; E. & E. Hosford and Daniel Steele & Son,

* * Booksellers supplied by the hundred in sheets. The Geography is sold with or without the Atlas

IMPROVED EDITION OF ANTHEMS, edited by the Boston Handel & Hayen Seciety .-JAMES LORING has for sale at his Music Book. Store, No. 2, Cornhill, "The Old Colony Collettion of Anthems. Selected from the works of the most celebrated Authors, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, by the Boston Han-del and Haydn Society. Third edition, impro-ed." The most popular Anthems in the former edition are retained in this improved edition. Extract from the Euterpeiad, a Murical Work, pub-

lished in Boston. "The rapid sale of the two former editions d the Old Colony Collection, has induced the pro-prietors to issue a THIRD. The present volume is much improved in every point, and we unbesita-tingly recommend it, as being replete with sound classical pieces of easy and familiar construction, and peculiarly adapted to the use of country

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Among the pieces not published in the former edition, and many of which were never before published in this country, are the following :- 1. wake, put on thy strength.-Jackson. When the fierce north wind.-Whitaker. He was cut of. But thou didst not leave his soul in hell .- Handel. The sun that walks his airy way .- Marcello. Bow down thine ear, O Lord.—Linley. The Lord gave the word.—Handel. Who is this that cometh from Edom?—Kent. Hark! the vesper hymn is stealing. But as for his people he led them. &c. Handel

Church Music, As above, the Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. Second edition with improvements. Sept. 27.

JUST received, and for sale by Lincoln & En-MANDS, 53, Cornhill, GRAMMATICAL EX-ERCISES, being a plain and concise method of teaching English Grammar. Original and selected. By Allen Fuller. Price 25 cts. Recommended by several respectable gentlemen. Sept. 29

BOMBAZINES, FIGURED POPLINS, &c.
CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Marketst.
Chave opened 2 cases broad and narrow Bombazines, containing white, pearl, dark slate, light do. French grey, drab, crimson, and claret colors -2 do. broad and narrow Poplins, of various colors, and of superior quality—Gross de tc. for Pelises—figured Silks—twilled do.—Satins blue pearl and white-English Crapes-plaid and striped Silks—a few dozen small size Chinnella Scaff for the Head—fancy Silk Hdkfs, &c. Also I case small size Gipsey Hats, Nos. from 34, to 60, of extra quality.

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125 Dining and Pembroke Tables, with and without Castors; 20 Grecian Card and Pembroke Tables; 130 Work Tables, with and without bags; 20 Secretaries, with Glass and Mohogany

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Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feather of Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Beds put up to order or order any quantity, & as low as can be found in the city.

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